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SIXTEEN PAGES - ONE RIYAL

Saud returns

Libyan, Tunisian accord urged

RIYADH, Feb. 29 (Agencies) — Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal returned here Thursday night from Tunis after leading the Kingdom's delegation to the emergency Arab foreign ministers' meeting.

The foreign ministers, who debated Tunisian allegations of Libyan aggression, have asked the two countries to bury their differences and normalize relations.

But the 21-member Arab League did not far as the Tunisian request for a condemnation of its North African neighbor. Tunisian Foreign Minister Muhammad Fiquiri had accused Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi of trying to undermine the government of President Habib Bourguiba. The League rejected the charge.

Fiquiri alleged that Libya masterminded a guerrilla attack in January on the southern Tunisian mining town of Gafsa in which 41 persons were killed and more than 100 were wounded.

Libyan said the raid was part of a Libyan attempt to destabilize the country.

The Arab League Thursday issued its statement on the dispute after a committee of five Arab states met Wednesday night and Thursday morning to consider the positions of the two countries.

The league said the dispute was diverting Arab states from their real objective, opposition to the Camp David peace accords between Israel and Egypt.

It called for an end to their propaganda war between the two states and other measures taken against each other.

The league said a committee made up of foreign ministers of Iraq, Kuwait, Syria and a representative of the Arab League Secretariat would oversee normalization.

If there were any problems, the committee could call for another full session of the league to take whatever steps were necessary, the statement said.

The document reaffirmed the right of each state to its sovereignty, independence and non-interference in its internal affairs as well as the respect due to the existing government.

Allon dies

TEL AVIV, Feb. 29 (R) — Israel's former foreign minister Yigal Allon, a leading candidate for the premiership at the next elections, suddenly died Friday at the age of 61.

Allon, one of Israel's commanders in the Arab-Israeli war and a cabinet minister under Labor governments, had a heart attack at his home in the communal agricultural settlement, Kibbutz Ginosar, on the Sea of Galilee.

Only a few hours earlier, he had entertained Egyptian Defense Minister, Gen. Mohamed Hassan Ali.

Following the news of Allon's death, Gen. Ali expressed shock and sorrow and phoned Allon's wife from Tel Aviv to offer his condolences.

Allon met on several occasions and I had the honor to respect his ideas and intelligence," Ali told reporters.

At the time of his death, Allon was organizing a campaign to replace former Defense Minister Shimon Peres as chairman of the opposition Labor Party.

Allon was opposed to an independent Palestinian state and a return to Arab-Israeli peace lines of 1967.

Allon was known for his unassuming command of the Palmach, the terrorist units of the Jewish underground army Haganah during the British mandate in Palestine.

Soviets on alert in Kabul

New attacks threatened

NEW YORK, Feb. 29 (Agencies) — Soviet and Afghan troops in Kabul were put on special alert as Muslim fighters promised new anti-Soviet demonstrations and attacks after weekly prayer services Friday.

Spokesmen for the anti-Communists told reporters in Kabul the attacks were planned to begin as worshippers emerged from Muslim holy day prayers in the Afghan capital's mosques.

However, some Western diplomats were skeptical the fighters could mount another citywide offensive so soon after last week's street battles, in which at least 300 were reported killed and an estimated 1,000 others injured.

One Afghan official blamed the fighting, which began Friday and continued through Saturday, on "imperialist agents and saboteurs" guided by the United States, Communist China and Pakistan.

Military observers said they believed the anti-Communists suffered heavy casualties when they were fired on by Soviet tanks and helicopters but that most survivors went into hiding with their weapons and were undoubtedly planning a new offensive.

In London meanwhile, Britain has formally put to the Soviet Union a European Common Market plan that Afghanistan should be made neutral, the British Foreign Office announced Friday.

It said the proposal was made to Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Lunov when he was summoned to the Foreign Office Thursday.

A spokesman said top officials outlined to Lunov the "British idea of a neutral and non-aligned Afghanistan." Details of the plan were to be worked out in a meeting in Rome Friday of senior experts of the nine Common Market countries and these will be communicated to the Soviet Union shortly, he said.

The plan is aimed at making Afghanistan neutral in exchange for the withdrawal of Soviet forces. Hopes that the Kremlin may negotiate the proposal have risen in the last few days, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has said Soviet troops will leave when all forms of "foreign interference" in Afghanistan have ceased.

In other developments, the Pakistani news agency PPI said Afghan rebels shot down two Soviet helicopters Sunday in the provinces of Ghazni, in the east, and Khandahar, in the southeast. The report said rebels also killed 41 troops, including three Soviet officers, in a night attack Friday in Iwar province and that demonstrations against the Soviets had occurred in all the provinces in north, central and south Afghanistan.

The news agency also reported widespread desertions in the Afghan army because, it said the Soviets were forcing the Afghans to fight the rebels while their troops remained in the background. None of the reports could be independently confirmed. But Golbadin Hekmatyar, head of the Islamic party of Afghanistan which opposes the Soviet presence, said the Afghan army had become demoralized and had shrunk from 70,000 troops last year to 30,000. In an interview in Tehran, he also said 500 persons were killed in last week's fighting in Kabul.

Sjopkeepers in the Afghan capital reopened their stores Thursday following a week-long strike to protest the two-month-old occupation of their country by some 100,000 Soviet troops. The troops were sent to crush a Muslim rebellion that broke out after the Communists took power in Kabul in April 1978.

Most roadblocks had disappeared from the center of Kabul, and a brief tour showed hardly any tanks or armored cars on city streets. There was still a noticeable amount of tension, however, particularly in districts regarded as sympathetic to the rebels.

In areas where the rebels were particularly active, including the old city and the nearby district of Maiwand, the military command appeared to be relying on the 2000-member militia of the ruling Khalq party to prevent further attacks. Civilians patrolled the streets in pairs with cocked Kalashnikov submachine guns, the symbol of authority for the militia. Kabul residents have complained privately to Western reporters that the militia has arbitrarily executed suspected rebel or rebels sympathizers.

Israel seeks U.S. aid on new warplane

TEL AVIV, Feb. 29 (R) — The director general of Israel's defense ministry departed for the United States Friday to seek financial and technical assistance to build his country's new warplane.

Yusef Maayan said the proposed plane, to be called Lavi, Hebrew for Lion, was already on the drawing boards but would not be ready before the end of the decade.

The Defense Ministry owns the big Israel Air Industries (IAI) which already manufactures the Kfir Mach 2.3 jet fighter.

Maayan said the new aircraft would resemble the Kfir but would be more versatile, powered by an American motor similar to the one used in the Kfir.

It will not be Israel's chief aircraft, which will continue to be U.S.-built planes, probably the new F-16 he said. "The new plane will be our back-up and will replace the present Kfirs and aging American Phantoms."

Duncan coming here

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 — Energy Secretary Charles Duncan left here Friday for Saudi Arabia amid reports that the U.S. was asked to delay its plan to buy more crude oil for the country's strategic petroleum reserve.

Duncan plans to hold talks in Riyadh with Saudi officials on the world oil market, the U.S. petroleum reserve, and the Carter administration's hope that the Kingdom will maintain its current high level of oil production.

According to reports here, Duncan was advised before his departure that Saudi Arabian leaders were hopeful the administration would postpone its plans to open over one billion dollars for additional reserve oil in fiscal 1981.

U.S. warns Zia against bomb plan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP) — U.S. President Jimmy Carter's administration has warned Pakistan that its relations with the United States could be damaged by continuing to work on nuclear weaponry.

But despite the warning, President Muhammad Zia Al-Haq is going ahead with plans to build a plant to produce bomb-grade enriched uranium near Islamabad, a knowledgeable U.S. official has claimed.

The official, who declined to be identified, said Thursday that Pakistan was not yet at the point of being able to conduct a nuclear bomb test. "But if they keep down that road it will be more and more a problem for us," he said.

U.S. military aid to Pakistan was suspended last March because of the nuclear program. But after the Soviet intervention into neighboring Afghanistan in December the administration reversed itself.

Congress has before it a measure to provide Pakistan with \$400 million in military and economic aid over the next two years.

The decision to help Pakistan is based on Carter's assessment that the Soviets might move against it and Iran as well.

Arming Pakistan to offset the Soviets has higher priority than the nonproliferation policy, the official said. He also doubted that Congress would block aid as a penalty for the nuclear program.

"But it obviously would have great impact on our relations over the long term if they keep at it," the official said.

The warning, he said, was conveyed on a visit earlier this month by an American delegation led by Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's national security adviser, and Warren Christopher, deputy Secretary of State.

But President Zia, has firmly ruled out Pakistan plans to make a nuclear bomb despite persistent claims, chiefly from the United States, that such plans are continuing.

In a recent interview with *Arab News* Gen. Zia said that Pakistan's nuclear program is designed to acquire nuclear technology because of growing shortages of energy from other sources and the high cost of imported oil. "By 1983, we will have to find alternatives or we will be in trouble."

The latest round of oil price increases has raised Pakistan's bill for oil by a further \$200 million with a total of \$935 million expected for this (1980) fiscal year. "Oil is running away with 30 per cent of our budget," Gen. Zia said.

Gen. Zia said that his government was coming under intense American pressure to abandon its nuclear program. The United States has not pledged its usual \$40 million in project assistance for this year. For the second year running also, Washington has opposed a Pakistani request for a rescheduling of its debt repayments to the consortium of Western aid donors.

In 1976, then U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger made repeated attempts to stop Pakistan purchasing a nuclear reprocessing plant from France.

Gen. Zia said that the U.S. efforts were discriminating against Pakistan. "It is unfair of the United States to discriminate against us — and they do it openly." He said American diplomats have told him that they were singing out Pakistan because it had no nuclear capability yet — "unlike other countries that already possess it" — an apparent reference to India, which exploded a device in Rajasthan four years ago.

Sadat reiterates Jerusalem integral part of West Bank

CAIRO, Feb. 29 (R) — President Anwar Sadat has reiterated that East Jerusalem is an integral part of the West Bank and Egypt is adamant about achieving full autonomy for Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the semi-official daily *Al-Ahram* reported Friday.

The president was quoted by *Al-Ahram* as telling leaders of his ruling National Democratic Party Thursday that Egypt was also determined to implement the Camp David Middle East accords, signed by Egypt, Israel and the U.S. in Washington in September 1978.

The agreements set the basis for negotiations between the three countries on granting autonomy to 1.2 million Palestinians living in the two Israeli-occupied regions.

Sadat, according to the newspaper, added that after autonomy was established, the Palestinians would take over their own affairs including self-determination.

Egypt and Israel have widely differing views on the extent of responsibilities to be given to a Palestinian autonomous council on the West Bank and Gaza.

After a two-day session of negotiations in the Hague, which ended Thursday, Egypt, Israel and the U.S. said they had reached the heart of the Palestinian autonomy problem but they apparently failed to overcome the stumbling block of reconciling Egyptian-Israeli differences on powers to be granted to the proposed Palestinian council.

They agreed to hold another round of the negotiations toward the end of next month. The Palestinians are boycotting the talks.

In Washington, Senate majority leader Robert Byrd has said that if the Israeli government implemented its new West Bank settlement policy, Middle East peace prospects would suffer serious and damaging consequences.

In remarks to the Senate, the West Virginia

Democrat also repeated an earlier warning that Americans would be reluctant to continue the high level of U.S. aid to Israel if the Israeli government was spending money on new settlements.

Senator Byrd noted that the Israeli government had stated that there was no impediment to Israeli settlers moving into the cities on the occupied West Bank, such as the Palestinian city of Hebron.

"Although at this point this new policy has not been implemented, I fear that if such a policy is implemented it could have serious and damaging consequences to the prospects for peace in the Middle East," Byrd said.

If Israel proceeded with the settlements policy, he said, it would hurt the prospects for successful negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza Strip and undermine Egypt's position in the Arab world.

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To boost ties with Gulf

Giscard d'Estaing in Kuwait today

PARIS, Feb. 29 (R) — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing arrives in Kuwait Saturday at the start of a six-day tour of Gulf states aimed at the strengthening France's political presence and boosting its trade in the region.

The French leader is due to hold talks with the rulers of Kuwait, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), which between them supply 14.4 per cent of France's oil needs, and also with the ruler of Bahrain.

After the four-nation Gulf visit, Giscard d'Estaing will meet Jordan's King Hussein in Amman March 8 and 9 before flying home.

A presidential spokesman said the tour had essential political goals at a time when the Arab world was affected by two major crises — the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and the continuing sore of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The question of the area's stability was

expected to figure prominently in the French president's talks with key points being the security of the Gulf oil fields and of the tanker route through the Hormuz Strait.

France is generally seen in the Gulf region as the most pro-Arab of major Western powers, and Giscard d'Estaing was expected to receive a sympathetic hearing on the subject of a proposed "dialogue" between Europe, Africa and the Arab world.

Reagan, winner in primaries, is Israel's closest friend

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, Former California Governor Ronald Reagan — winner by a "landslide" in Tuesday's Republican party primary election in New Hampshire — is the closest friend Israel has among the seven major Republican candidates trying for the 1980 presidential nomination.

Reagan, 69, a professional actor who left television in 1966 to become a two-term governor of one of America's largest and most complex states, has been a long-time supporter of Israeli interests and now publicly adopts the hardline position of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

His overwhelming victory in the pacesetting New Hampshire primary puts him far ahead of his rivals in the bid for the Republican presidential nomination, causing Middle East observers here to take his Middle East views much more seriously than before.

Reagan regards Israel as America's most important strategic asset in the Middle East and a potential bulwark against Soviet expansion in the region.

He has shown no public sympathy for Palestinian rights, and supports Begin's stand on Jewish settlements in the Occupied West

Bank. Speaking at an Israeli bonds fund raising dinner in Chicago in 1978, Reagan said the Carter administration "is dead wrong when it says Israel's West Bank settlements are illegal."

He claimed Jordan should be used as "a reserve for resettlement of the Arabs" of Palestine.

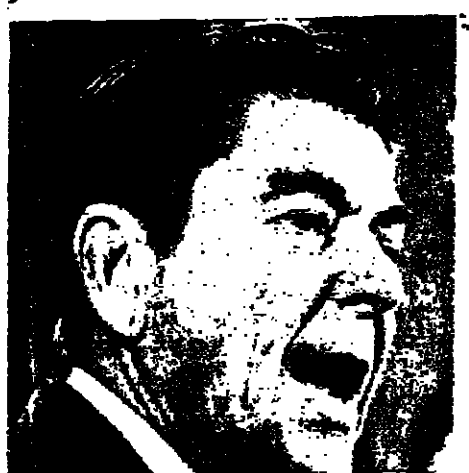
Writing in the *Washington Post* last summer, Reagan warned against "weakening" Israel by encouraging the creation of a "radical Palestinian state" in the West Bank and Gaza.

He also advocated increased military aid for the Zionist state.

Several years ago, Reagan wrote a weekly column for the *Jewish Press* newspaper of Brooklyn, New York. In the column he periodically attacked the Carter administration for not doing enough for Israel.

Reagan's pro-Israeli views date back to his years as an actor in Hollywood. Working among numerous Jewish and Zionist colleagues, Reagan developed a great sympathy for the Israeli position and received little or no exposure to Arab views.

Since then, the Republican frontrunner has



Ronald Reagan

concentrated on domestic issues and has gained limited foreign affairs experience.

During his campaign, he has tried to acquire greater familiarity with world issues, and has hired at least one evenhanded Middle East expert for his staff.

But on the advice of other campaign aides, Reagan has frequently ignored balanced Middle East input from his staff.

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Vice president on visit

Bangladesh urges return of Jerusalem

By Alan Kenney

JEDDAH, Feb. 29 — Bangladesh Vice President Justice Abdus Sattar condemned the Israeli occupation of Arab lands and said the Middle East problem cannot be solved until Israel vacates those lands.

Sattar came to Saudi Arabia to perform a minor pilgrimage and pray at the Holy Prophet Mosque in Medina. "In Saudi Arabia, the Kaaba and Medina are of immense importance to the Muslim world," he said. He arrived here after an official visit to Iraq, where Bangladesh has been promised aid for its development. In an interview with *Arab News*, Sattar voiced strong opposition against Israeli occupational actions.

He said the Israelis must not only vacate occupied lands, but also "the holy city of Jerusalem and restore the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people — including the right to establish an independent state as their own homeland according to resolutions of the United Nations."

"In our constitution, it is provided that Bangladesh believes in Islamic solidarity and wants Islamic unity and self determination for Palestine," he added. Although Sattar was on a private visit, he brought a message of



Vice President Justice Abdus Sattar during the interview at Jeddah Sheraton greeting from President Zia-ur-Rahman to King Khaled, Crown Prince Fahd, Prince

For Eastern Province

Environmental health contracts let

DAMMAM, Feb. 29 (SPA) — The Eastern Province's Environmental Health Department awarded contracts worth SR1.28 million to two Saudi Arabian firms.

One contract worth SR434,350 requires landfilling of swampy areas in Syhat. Another contract for SR850,750 was awarded for developing a sewage network in the old teachers' town in Hofuf and the Battaliya area in Hassa.

The department is considering projects for cleaning Qadha, Ank and Safwa. A recent meeting held discussions for improving the environmental health in various areas of the

Eastern Province. Meanwhile, in Jeddah, the Environmental Health Department is organizing a campaign to check quality, cleanliness and expiration date of canned goods.

Al-Jazirah reported that canned foods, vegetables and other foods were confiscated from shops. In addition, cooking equipment was confiscated from some restaurants. Peddlers at Hamra pledged not to sell food in that region again. Assad Dakhillullah Al-Subhi, director of Jeddah Municipality's public services department said Friday.

Tours for 25,000 students organized

JEDDAH, Feb. 29 — The Directorate of Education organized 72 tours for about 25,000 students during the spring holidays, it was reported Friday.

Al-Jazirah reported the tours were from five to seven days. In addition, the educational departments sponsored inter-province trips acquainting students with the region's progress.

The departments also organized social activities centers for elementary and intermediate grade students. The centers enable

the students to practice cultural, social, athletic and artistic programs under educational supervision.

The departments have organized 500 scout gatherings among the provinces to further scouting development in the Kingdom. The Department of Education sponsored the following scouting jamborees: a seven-day, 230-scout gathering in Riyadh, a seven-day, 230-scout gathering in Medina, a seven-day, 93-scout marine camp in Dammam and one scout camp in the Western Province lasted seven days.

Abdullah and other members of the Royal family.

He said the visit paid to Saudi Arabia earlier by the president fostered the fraternal bonds that already existed between the two countries. Sattar also thanked Saudi Arabia for the generous assistance it extended to his country to help fulfill its development plans.

In addition, Sattar said that the integrity of all countries should be preserved, and that for this reason Bangladesh was against the intrusion of the Soviet Union into Afghanistan. "The Bangladesh position is that foreign troops should immediately be withdrawn. Afghanistan is a Muslim country and non-aligned. Bangladesh is a non-aligned country also. That is why we feel that foreign troops should be withdrawn and Afghanistan left to decide their own fate."

Sattar was active in Pakistan's politics for a long time. But with the emergence of Bangladesh as a sovereign state, Sattar's role increased. He was special assistant to the president in 1975 and was in charge of Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs until his appointment as vice president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on June 3, 1977.

As a major figure in government, Sattar has had to deal with some of the more pressing problems facing his country. Presently Bangladesh has drawn up a new five-year plan to begin in July. "In addition to the five-year plan, our government has undertaken to double food production through flood control."

"We suffer from floods during rainy seasons and no water during dry season. We have started digging canals and excavating existing canals and rivers." As a result of this project Bangladesh hopes to have more crops during the dry season — especially rice and wheat.

"When this work is done we hope not only to make Bangladesh self-sufficient in food, but it will help us export more rice and wheat."

In addition, the president has called to the people to help remove illiteracy. Out of 85 million people, literacy is only about 20 per cent.

Another program, closely allied to this is the president's call for a program in population control. Bangladesh has 85,000 square miles of land. This puts population density at 1,461 per square mile. The programs call for voluntary participation by the people, since the government doesn't have the resources to take on such big plans.

However, Sattar said he is positive to the response of the people. In example he said the flood canals and river excavations, which were started in November, have "had a tremendous response from the people. The people have undertaken to do these works almost without remuneration."

Hilal beats Ahli 3-2 in fast paced Riyadh match

JEDDAH, Feb. 29 — Hilal surmounted its challenge Friday by beating Ahli 3-2 in Riyadh. The team strengthened its grip on the lead and Ahli's hopes to compete for the three front posts were shattered.

The contest was a fast and strong match from the beginning. Ahli lost a chance to score in the fourth minute when Dabo raised the ball from the right wing. But the shot was weak by Mutamad Khojali and rested in the hands of Ibrahim Al-Yousuf, Hilal's keeper.

Hilal scored a goal in the tenth minute, but the line man Rashid Sunbul, said there was an offside. Then, between the tenth and fifteenth minutes, Najib Al-Imam sent a ball to Rivelino, who diverted it to the right corner. Adel Rawas, Ahli's goalkeeper, saved it in the last minute.

Khojali scored Ahli's first goal in the 36th minute from a pass by Tariq Dhiab. Al-Yousef was alone with Khojali approaching the 18-meter line from the right side. He went to meet him but Khojali quickly snapped it into the net.

The crowd roared in Ahli's favor as Musabbeeh sent the ball to Rivelino. He then shotgunned it to the left of Rawas from the 18-meter line. Rawas stood helpless — declaring the equalizer after only one minute and a half.

At the first half's end, Rivelino was yellow-carded by the referee after losing his temper. Rivelino kicked a ball raised from the corner in the first minute of the second half with the heel of his shoe, only to hit the side of the pole. The ball was repulsed by Ahli. Another Hilal attack came through Samir Sultan, but Rawas threw himself at Sultan's feet and saved his net.

After ten minutes Ahli's attacker, Dabo, flew past Saleh Al-Naeema, tipped the ball with his hand and netted it. The referee called a fault against Dabo.

Musabbeeh netted the ball over Rawas' hands, who was outside his goal as a result of a pass by Rivelino in the 24 minute. Six minutes later, Tariq Dhiab sent a strong shot to the upper left corner.

The two teams exchanged attacks until the official time ended. In the additional time, Rivelino sent a ball across the field to the center of the 18 meter line. Najib Al-Imam fetched the ball and netted it to the left of Rawas-giving his team triumph over Ahli. Ahli attempted desperately to gain points, but the final whistle blew too soon for them.



Hilal team, winner of Friday's match in Riyadh against Ahli.

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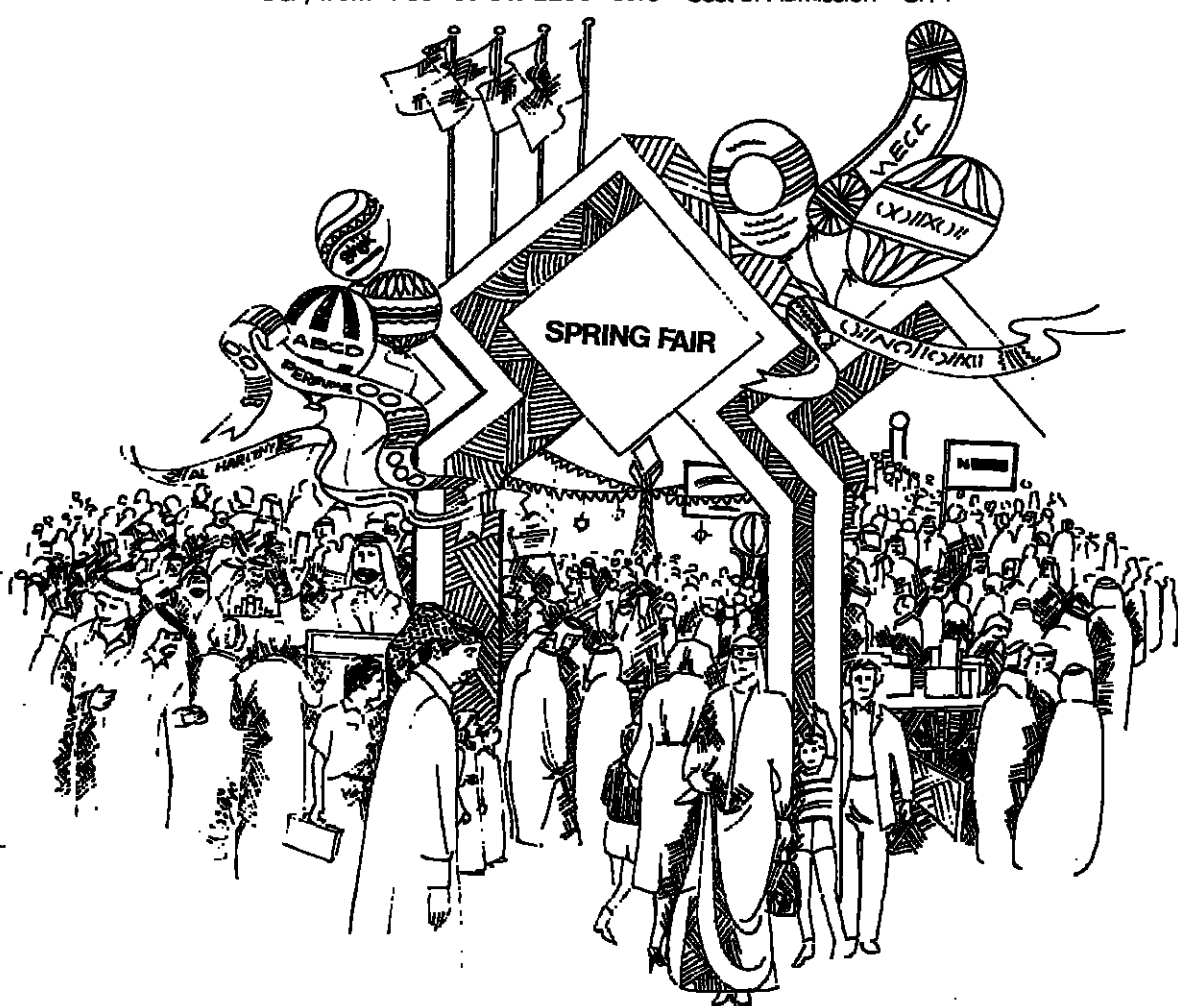


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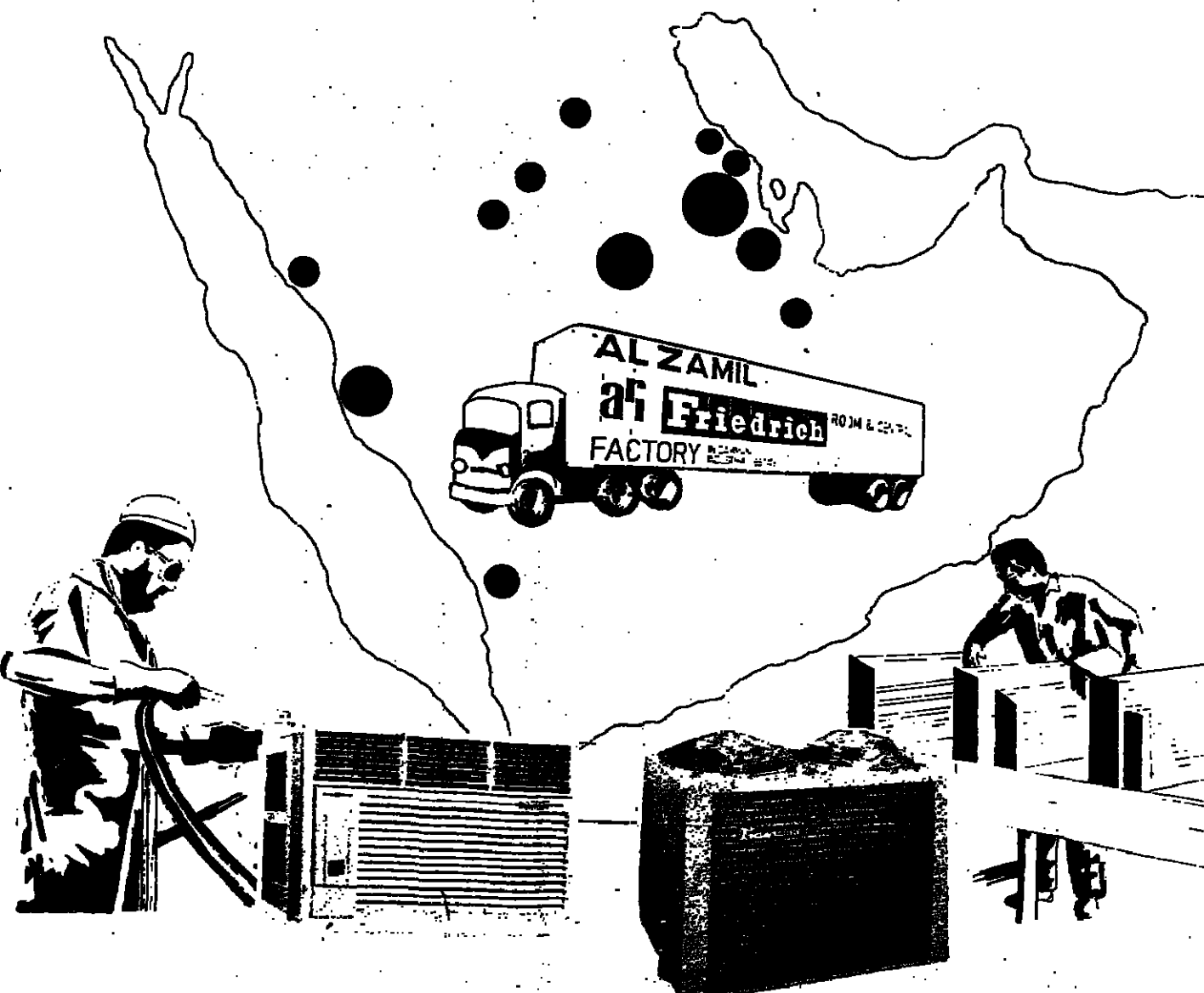
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DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED

Relief sent to Iran's victims

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Feb. 29 — A special plane carrying 35 tons of aid worth SR875,000 donated by the Islamic Solidarity Fund to victims of floods in Khuzestan in southern Iran took off from Jeddah airport Thursday evening.

The ISF is an off-shoot of the Jeddah-based Organization of the Islamic Conference and is housed in the same building as the general secretariat. Its main role is to preserve Islamic culture and to foster Islamic solidarity and translate it into action by coming to the rescue of Muslim victims. The fund donates millions of dollars every year to Muslim governments and Islamic organizations and institutions throughout the world.

The ISF permanent council will hold its 16th session here March 22-27 at the OIC headquarters. Its chairman Dr. Ezzeddin Ibrahim, is the cultural adviser to the president of the United Arab Emirates. The conference will discuss the fund's annual budget and closing accounts; sanction aid for Muslims in Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe, the Middle East, the United States and Canada according to recommendations put forward by special sub-committees that met earlier.

The final recommendations of the fund will be submitted to the 11th Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference scheduled to meet in Islamabad later in April.

OIC Assistant Secretary General for Cultural Affairs and the ISF Zafarul Islam was at the airport Thursday along with Iranian Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Muhammad Javad Radwi to see the shipment off.

The ambassador expressed his gratitude for the gesture, which he said, was the embodiment of Islamic solidarity. He also thanked the government of Saudi Arabia for its separate assistance to the flood victims.

Another organ of the OIC, the Islamic Development Bank will hold a major meeting March 11-13 to discuss the grant of assistance to Islamic governments to promote development.

In its fourth annual meeting, the bank's board of governors will decide on aid to be provided in the form of long, medium and short-term loans repayable in easy terms. It will also discuss the financing of foreign trade transactions between the bank's member states. It will further discuss procedural issues.

The meeting will be attended by finance ministers from 36 member states, excluding Egypt whose membership was suspended following the Camp David accords, and by senior officials from regional and international financial institutions.

IDB President Dr. Ahmad Muhammad Ali disclosed recently that the bank extended 700 million Islamic dinars or approximately \$ 940 million since it was established four years ago.

For their part, ministers of endowments and Islamic affairs from the world will meet in Mecca to discuss practical steps for the implementation of the Islamic Sharia (jurisdiction) in their respective countries.

They will also examine the possibility for setting up joint ventures among themselves in a drive towards economic integration and self-sufficiency. They will try to harmonize their production and development activities.

Among the first arrivals will be the Jordanian delegation which will be in the Kingdom to submit a study to the conference on an Islamic Economic Order. An attempt to avoid any of the shortcomings of the present World Economic Order.

The study calls for the establishment of an Islamic World Bank to be financed by all Arab and Islamic states.

It also advocates the creation of an Islamic publishing house. The Jordanian delegation will also press for measures to make Arabic the official and basic language in all Islamic countries.

Meanwhile, in Hofuf, a contest was held Wednesday evening for Koran memorization among the area's schools and clubs.

The contest was organized by the local branch of the General Organization for Youth Welfare.

The acting director of the branch Abdul Aziz Al-Shuabli gave financial awards to the winner as an incentive.

WEATHER

North to north-westerly winds will bring cold breeze. They may become active and raise sand in the northern, central and parts of the eastern region. Low and medium clouds will hang over those areas possibly bringing scattered showers.

Thick clouds will cover the western and southern regions, which may bring thunderstorms. Winds will be moderate and westerly to southerly. They may get active causing sand haze.

Conditions in the Red Sea will be moderate to choppy, and calm to moderate in the Gulf.

Friday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade):

Mecra	32	21
Jeddah	31	21
Riyadh	28	17
Dhahran	29	16
Medina	28	14
Tad	28	13
Jizan	33	25
Hail	24	07
Turaid	15	03
Arar	17	09
Jouf	19	07
Abha	24	12



BOOK FAIR OPENED: Deputy Governor of Riyadh Prince Sattam opens the third Riyadh International Book Fair organized by the Riyadh University. Over 300 local, Arab and world publishers are displaying 25,000 books on the shelves of the nine-day exhibition which began Tuesday.

Media panel ends meetings

JEDDAH, Feb. 29 (SPA) — The Preparatory Committee for the first Islamic media conference ended its meetings here Thursday. The committee accepted an invitation to hold the conference in Indonesia in September.

Seminars and lectures will be held in Indonesian Universities and Islamic institutions in various parts of the country. The seminars will involve Islamic issues and will be attended by media experts from Islamic universities.

The committee also agreed to hold an exhibition for Islamic Books and another for the Islamic media during the next conference.

The meetings of the preparatory committee were held under its executive general secretary, Sheikh Ali Hafiz, a leading Saudi Arabian journalist and founder of *Al Medina* newspaper.

In addition, the rector of King Abdul Aziz

University, Dr. Abdullah Omar Nassif, received a request by the minister of information, Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani, for the number and specializations of students graduating from the Media Department of the university.

Yamani said the list was necessary to find suitable posts for the students. In the first semester, 13 students were graduated from the Department of Information, *Al Jazirah* said Friday.

Under the instructions of Crown Prince Fahd, graduates of the information department are to be appointed to posts in the Ministry of Information. This will help various departments of the ministry carry out their responsibilities by national qualified personnel. 'Akher Al-Jami'a', a bulletin published by the Information Department of King Abdul Aziz University in Jeddah, has said.

Meanwhile, the Public Personnel Bureau is considering appointment of 550 university graduates of the first semester to government and private institutions, the newspaper added.

Production of steel begins in '83

DAMMAM, Feb. 29 (SPA) — A major iron and steel plant being established by the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC) in Jubail will begin production in the first quarter of 1983.

SABIC's public relations manager Muhammad Mogbel Al-Rashid said that the SR2 billion plant will produce 800,000 tons of porous and steel blocks every year.

SABIC is also carrying out several major projects, including two pig iron plants, one in Jubail and one in Jeddah; a methanol plant and a urea fertilizers plant.

The official said that the Jubail pig iron plant will be put into gear in 1983 to produce an annual 850,000 metric tons of steel bars. The SR100 million Jeddah pig iron plant which will yield 140,000 metric tons per year entered the experimental stage last January.

Hasa bank gives farmers SR2.5 million

HASA, Feb. 29 (SPA) — Hasa Agricultural Bank gave SR2.5 million to 70 local farmers and fishermen last month, Abdul Aziz Al-Uwayfer, the bank's general manager said Friday.

He added that the farmers received 63 loans worth SR2 million, the fishermen received six worth SR200,000 and those in the dairy trade received one loan of SR300,000.

He said the bank gave substantial subsidies to cut down the cost of agricultural production and help farmers and fishermen secure necessary equipment.

He said subsidies totalled SR4.5 million, including SR3 million to fishermen, SR2.3 million to poultry farmers, and SR200,000 to farmers.

Yellow for taxis

JEDDAH, Feb. 29 — The General Directorate of Traffic has asked owners of private cars with yellow colors similar to that of taxis to paint them different colors in one month, it was reported.

Al Jazirah said Friday that an intensive campaign will be organized after the expiration of one month's period to stop any yellow colored private car. The owners will be ordered to remove the color and will be subjected to punishment.

Saudi comment

By Abdullah Omar Khayyat
Al Jazirah

The full-day study at schools has, no doubt, concerned the parents and all those associated with education. I am among those favoring deferment of the program. I would suggest confining it to schools having sufficient space, teaching equipment and staff.

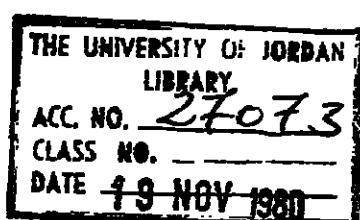
The day-long study is not a new thing for the Kingdom. In the early stages of education more than a quarter of a century ago, there used to be full-day class with intervals for lunch and prayers. The concept of school activity was quite different then, since there was not much game or the present well-known hobbies in those days. Much of the time was devoted to study. The position of schools in the early days of educational renaissance did not allow any more activities than teaching itself.

At present, while many schools lack the potential from the point of view of buildings, spaces, activities and educational guides, we should better enforce the full-day curriculum in schools with appropriate facilities. We can also strive to make the necessary requirements available in other schools before embarking on a whole day school program.

The method adopted by the Ministry of Education in issuing orders in this respect seems quite arbitrary. I feel the ministry would have done better to prepare the public to accept the new method. Education is a field in which the issuance, amendment or abrogation of orders one after the other should not occur. Our children, as everyone would believe, are not a field for experimentation. The matter should necessitate broad envisioning and concentrated study.

I am not against development and advancement, but any sane person will subscribe to the feeling that a hasty decision may not be in anyone's interest. The hasty measures taken in connection with the full-day school might impair the very objectives of the ministry.

This is not opposition to the ministry's aims and objectives, rather it is opposition to improvisation.



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Amid gloomy signs

U.S., Egypt, Israel begin Palestine autonomy talks

THE HAGUE, Feb. 29 (Agencies) — Egypt and Israel have begun the most critical phase of the Middle East's most crucial issue — Palestinian autonomy — but in two days of talks here have given no public sign that their negotiations will be crowned with an agreement.

Israel is being represented by Interior Minister Yosef Burg, Egypt by its Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil and the U.S. by President Carter's special envoy Sol Linowitz.

Ministers from both countries have also admitted they cannot guarantee they will win their race against time to finish negotiations by their self-appointed May deadline.

Together with delegates from the United States, which is trying to steer the former adversaries toward a compromise settlement, they announced in a communique Thursday night that after nine months of wrangling on peripheral points they had reached "the heart of the matter."

This means they will now tackle the problems of what powers should be given to an administration to govern the 1.2 million Palestinian Arabs living in the occupied Gaza Strip and the West Bank and the status of Jerusalem.

Both sides favor a system of self-government for the Palestinians. However, Israel wants this to be restricted to a council running day-to-day affairs while Egypt and most Arab states insist that the authority should wield the far greater powers at present exercised by the Israeli military.

This involves the sensitive problem of Palestinian sovereignty. The Palestinians themselves are boycotting the negotiations, which they consider a screen for continuing Israeli occupation of territories seized in the 1967 war and want their own independent state.

Egypt and Israel are also seriously split on the question of Jerusalem. Israel says the city is the indivisible capital of the Jewish state, but Egypt contends it is on the West Bank

and therefore is covered by the autonomy negotiations.

Linowitz told reporters: "We are now tangling with the most difficult, most fundamental questions which we always realized had to be tackled."

His remark suggested that no substantial progress had been made here although officials of all three countries stressed that the talks were deliberately informal.

Asked if the United States had put forward any new proposals during the two-day meeting, Linowitz said: "Each of us put forward ideas and proposals to the other and predictably some were adopted and some were not." He refused to be more specific.

Burg, who appeared at the same news conference with Linowitz and Khalil, said the talks in The Hague "will be a very important milestone in our race against time."

He was referring to a scheduled deadline of May 26 by which time Egypt and Israel have said they will try to complete the year-long autonomy negotiations.

Meanwhile, Khalil arrived in Paris Friday to brief French government leaders on the Palestinian autonomy talks before President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing leaves on a tour of Gulf states and Jordan.

In the meantime, Egypt's Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali Friday emphasized that success in the autonomy talks was a prerequisite to future cooperation between Egypt and Israel.

At a news conference before he ended his four-day visit to Israel, Ali was asked about the chance of strategic cooperation between Israel and Egypt, both of which are concerned about the dangers of Soviet penetration in the Middle East.

"It is early to have such cooperation on strategic matters between Israel and Egypt before solving this problem, the Palestinian problem," Ali said, though he added that the two countries were making progress in normalizing relations as mandated by their peace treaty.



TIME OUT FOR PRAYER: A man bows toward Mecca in prayer Wednesday at the U.S. embassy in Tehran. The man took time out from a demonstration by thousands of workers who marched on the embassy to show support for the students holding 50 Americans hostage.

French help over Cyprus sought

Kyprianou confers with Giscard

PARIS, Feb. 29 (Agencies) — Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou has held talks with President Giscard d'Estaing and sought France's help in a new drive aimed at enlisting international support for a peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem.

Kyprianou said afterward he wanted France and its partners in the European Economic Community to join in international action to speed up inter-communal talks on the island's future.

"Everybody can help within the framework of the United Nations," he said Thursday.

Kyprianou who described the talks as useful and constructive, left for London later Thursday for talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Cypriot Foreign Minister Nicos Rolandis

also met French Foreign Minister Jean Francois Poncet Thursday for detailed talks on the Cyprus question.

United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has been pressing the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot sides for a resumption of inter-communal negotiations in accordance with a 1979 U.N. General Assembly Resolution.

The resolution also called for the withdrawal of Turkish forces from Cyprus and the free movement of Cypriot refugees back to their homes.

Rolandis has suggested that the West use the massive financial aid destined for Turkey to influence Ankara into negotiating a settlement of the Cyprus issue.

Polisario marks 4th anniversary

TINDOUF, Algeria, Feb. 29 (R) — Some 2,400 Polisario guerrillas fighting for Western Saharan independence staged a big military parade here marking the fourth anniversary of the republic they proclaimed in 1976.

Some 12,000 guerrillas marched past the Polisario leaders and more than 400 foreign guests Wednesday night.

Another highlight of the celebrations was Iran's announcement that it recognized the Polisario republic. Thousands of flag-waving refugees gathered in a Polisario camp south-east of this western Algerian town

applauded the news.

Iran, whose delegation at the parade was led by a woman, is the 36th country to recognize the Polisario state. Official delegations also came from Cuba, Vietnam, Mauritania and Libya.

Polisario Secretary General Mohammed Abdulaziz urged Morocco to open direct negotiations with the guerrillas.

The Polisario republic was proclaimed when Mauritania and Morocco took over from Spain in the phosphate-rich Western Sahara, following an agreement signed in Madrid.

Over U.S. bases

Turkey under fire from Soviets

ANKARA, Feb. 29 (Agencies) — Turkey, whose economic troubles on NATO's south-east flank have been highlighted by events in Iran and Afghanistan, has come under verbal attack from the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* has accused Turkey of allowing itself to be turned into an anti-Soviet military outpost by the United States. Turkey has denied the allegation.

The attack has had front-page coverage in Turkish newspapers this week. It is seen in Ankara as the strongest Soviet attack on Turkey in recent years and a sign that the Soviet Union is concerned about the foreign policy of the three-month-old rightwing government of Suleyman Demirel.

The government has moved to throw open the way for foreign investment in Turkey for the first time in years on any large scale, and has said it wants to join the European Common Market.

The West is boosting its aid for Turkey, aimed at rescuing it from threatened economic collapse.

Pravda said Turkey had consented to the location of 30 U.S. military bases on Turkish soil, including storage sites for what it termed "nuclear ammunition."

Answering questions about the *Pravda* article, Turkish Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen told the semi-official Turkish Anatolian news agency Thursday "Turkey is nobody's outpost. Our basic principle is to have friendly relations with our neighbors. Such interpretations (as the article) are the result of mistakes and misconceptions."

"It must be remembered that Turkey is a member of a collective defense system. The military installations are under the command of Turkish officers. There are no nuclear weapons in these bases," Erkmen said. *Pravda* said Turkey had bowed to Washington's wishes because it saw the United States as a source of foreign credit.

The United States, for its part, was seeking to mend a strategic breach in its defenses following events in Afghanistan and Iran, *Pravda* added.

Traitors

In a separate development, a martial law commander has described Turkey's political extremists as "traitors" and called for a tough stand against terrorism that took an estimated 3,200 lives in five years.

Gen. Nevzat Bolugray, chief of the martial law administration in four southern provinces, said Turkey is "living through an undeclared war as a result of years of neglect."

He spoke Thursday at a funeral ceremony for two militia troops killed in a military van by terrorist gunfire Tuesday night in violence-swept Adana. His speech followed published reports that Turkey's armed forces were becoming increasingly apprehensive over mounting terrorist acts that continue relent-

lessly throughout the country.

The general stressed that he felt "it a duty of conscience" to reflect what he said were "opinions and feelings of my soldiers."

Meanwhile, police spokesmen said at least nine persons were killed in Turkey in the past 48 hours as extremists stepped up their terrorist activities.

The victims included a worker, a university student and a police chief.

In Istanbul, a martial law statement said another 46 extreme leftist elements were captured in various operations in the province.

Italy magistrate to probe case of Sadr in Libya

ROME, Feb. 29 (AP) — Italian magistrate Domenico Sica said he will go to Libya shortly to collect evidence in a new investigation into the disappearance of Lebanese religious leader Imam Moussa Sadr.

Sadr disappeared after going to Libya in July, 1978 at the invitation of Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi. Libyan authorities have said Sadr had left Tripoli for Rome.

Sica said he will try to trace Sadr's last activities in Libya and determine whether he actually left Tripoli.

Sica reopened the investigation on a request by Libyan authorities who offered evidence from several witnesses that Sadr fled from Tripoli to Rome.

Among the witnesses cited by Libyan authorities was Mauritania's Ambassador to Tripoli, Mahmud ul Dadi, who was reported to have seen Sadr boarding an Alitalia Airlines plane bound for Rome on Aug. 31, 1978. Sica said he planned to question all witnesses listed by Libyan authorities.

Italian authorities have said all they found were an airport arrivals card bearing Sadr's name and his luggage, located at a Rome hotel.

Sadr was leader of Lebanon's 900,000 Shiite Muslims. A top Iranian official had said early this week his government was convinced that Qaddafi knew the facts behind Sadr's disappearance.

Nouira improving

TUNIS, Feb. 29 (R) — Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira, who was flown to Paris on Tuesday after being taken ill, is reported to be improving in hospital, reliable sources said here.

Nouira, who is 69, was the victim of a "circulatory ailment." He had undergone tests at the Pitieba Salpetriere Hospital and further tests were planned for next week.

No surgery was envisaged for Nouira, but he could need several weeks of rest, sources said.

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Getting your money's worth in the world's costliest city

By Kathy Lund

JEDDAH — While world surveys show Jeddah topping the cost-of-living list on the international scale one man has managed to trim 20 per cent of his weekly shopping bill. David Clark has found that shopping around pays dividends — in savings.

One of the international surveys, compiled by Switzerland's Union Bank, names Jeddah as the most expensive place in the world. Another, carried out by the *Financial Times* puts Jeddah as the second most expensive city in the world for visitors.

As manager of the recently formed food division of the Maher company David Clark is obviously interested in, and aware of, food costs. But he also believes firmly in getting the best value for money and has thus taken the time to find the best places to buy different goods.

His personal shopping surveys have uncovered such inconsistencies as a difference in price of SR3 to SR4 on the same item at

different supermarkets; and that small local shops can carry many surprises in food value. With others interested in getting the best value out for their rival, Clark is happy to share some of his findings.

First he advises that shoppers should learn Arabic, at least to the extent of understanding counting and prices, and the names of as many fruit, vegetables and other food stuffs and grocery items as possible. Such knowledge will smooth expeditions to the various souks and this is where much value for money is to be found.

He also advises shopping in groups because many of the souks are happy to sell in case lots, and while the case might be too much for one family, it becomes a very economical proposition if shared. A further bonus at the souks is that one can, and should, bargain.

"For fruit and vegetables I would definitely advise the souks," said Clark. "And although some people may not realize it, souks such as Bab Mecca are also excellent for such items as soft drinks, mineral water, toilet paper, soap, toothpaste, cosmetics. One can buy in bulk if desired and the savings can be quite considerable, for example 75 halalas on a bottle of soft drink." However, he advises shoppers to watch for expiry dates on items which carry them. Sometimes goods can be out of date.

Another valuable source of reasonable prices are the small corner stores in the inner areas of town. These often carry a range of European goods at reasonable prices. Clark said these small shops are able to offer better prices because they have no overheads and no large staff to support. When it comes to supermarkets he suggests that people shop around because prices and quality often vary on different items.

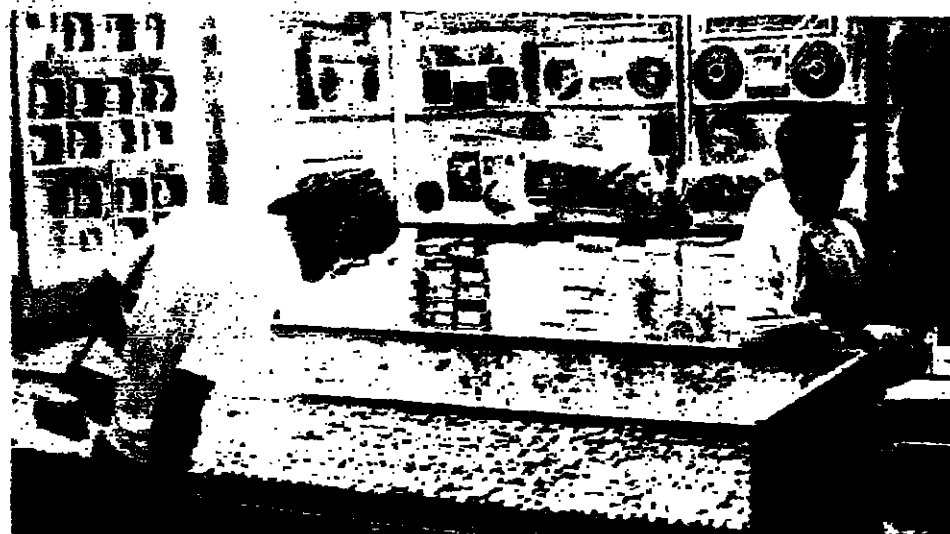
One supermarket, for example, might have very good and reasonably priced meat, while another may have excellent bread. Prices on canned or frozen goods may also differ greatly from supermarket to supermarket. The same rule applies to purchasing from specialty shops.

Clark has some further tips for consumers:

* If you find good quality meat at a good price, no matter at what shop, by on the spot. Shipments of meat are coming to Jeddah from all over the world so a particular quality might not be available again for some time.

* Similarly if you have a favorite brand of a particular item, and you see it, buy as many as possible and freeze or store it. That brand may not be available again the next day, or for some time.

* If you buy something from a supermarket which is of poor quality, return it. Supermarkets are prepared to comply. Some tips from other local shoppers include: buy a freezer if possible to make the most of bulk buying; buy soft drinks in bottles from the factory and return empties for replacement; buy at selected cold stores for value in some meats and perishables.



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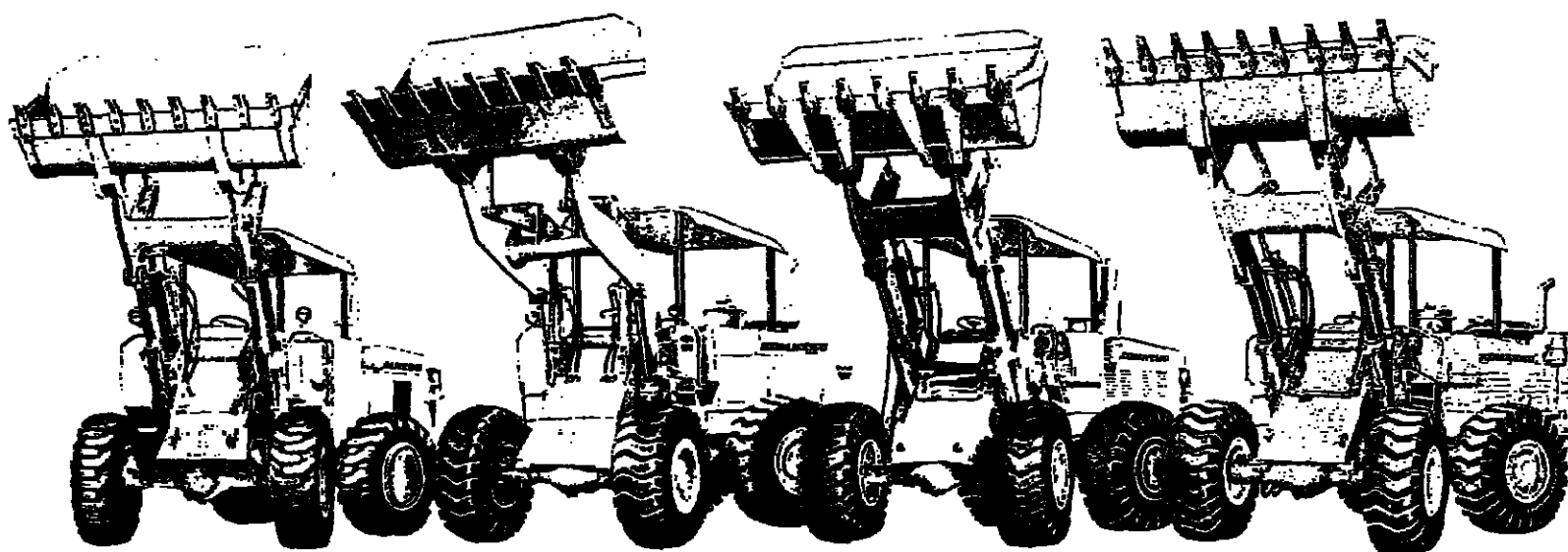


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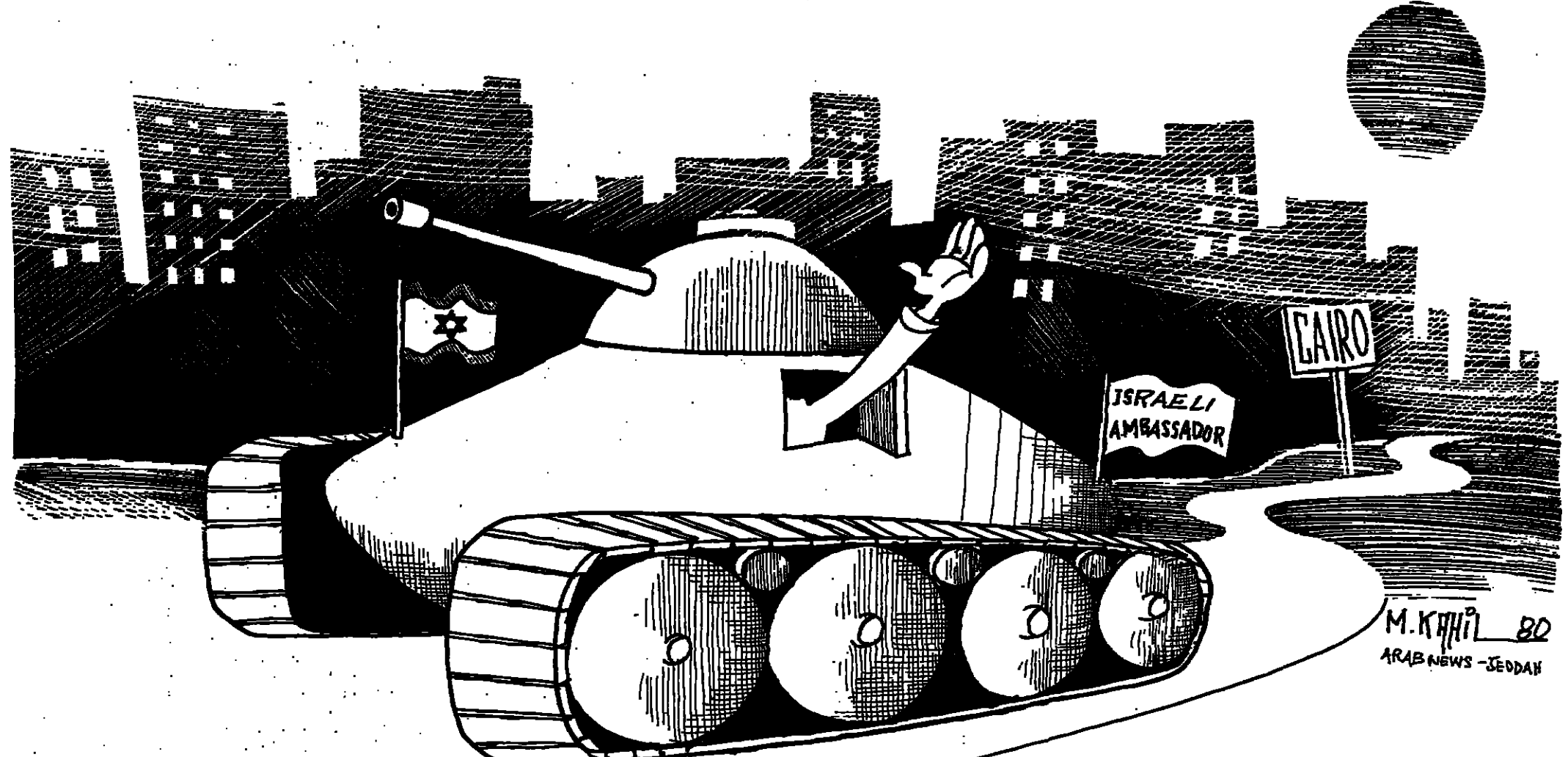
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U.S. Justice Department on trial

By Christopher Hanson

WASHINGTON — "Abscam," the undercover bribery investigation which has allegedly implicated eight congressmen, has become an acute embarrassment to the U.S. Department of Justice. Talk of the department's "misconduct" in the affair has nearly overshadowed the question of congressional ethics.

In fact, the Justice Department itself is now under investigation for its role in Abscam — the FBI's code word for "Arab Scam," an intricate web in which government agents posed as Arab sheikhs and their henchmen offering tens of thousands of dollars for "favors."

Richard Blumenthal, a leading congressional critic of Abscam, has been appointed by Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti to investigate the "vast" detailed leaks — suspected to have come from high in the Justice Department — which brought Abscam to light.

These leaks have been castigated by congressmen, leader writers, and civil rights groups. Civiletti has deplored them, admitting that the ensuing publicity has hurt innocent people and may prevent those ultimately indicted from receiving a fair trial. He has vowed to punish the leakers.

Donald Edwards has announced that his House subcommittee on civil rights will convene soon to probe possible misconduct by the FBI in Abscam and similar investigations.

Fifty such investigations are now under way across the U.S. One, known as Operation Bribe, has allegedly ensnared the former deputy director of the Immigration Service, Mario Noto, but he denies charges of using his office to help a New Orleans godfather figure fight deportation.

A number of Louisiana politicians are also reported to have been implicated in the case.

Wide use of "sting" operations against organized crime in America began in 1977 and put to rest the accusation (a survival of the J. Edgar Hoover era) that the FBI spends too much time infiltrating leftist groups and far too little combating the Mafia.

But a high official in the Justice Department is concerned that adverse publicity concerning the conduct of Abscam will lead Congress to restrict the sting, a police technique which he deems essential to gathering "hard evidence" against mobsters.

Law enforcement officials insist that in no sting has the FBI sought to ensnare politicians: the targets, they say, have been white-collar criminals, who are often close to politicians.

While Abscam has cast Congress in a negative light, few commentators here have claimed that it is as serious as Watergate, even if some congressmen are ultimately indicted and convicted. Venality on Capitol Hill is hardly new. By one count, prior to Abscam, 40 members of Congress were alleged to have taken bribes or misused government funds since 1976. Eight were indicted, five convicted.

A recent leading article in the *Washington Post* did evoke the specter of Watergate, but to indict the Justice Department, not Congress: "Watergate was," in its most sinister aspects, precisely about the abuse of power by law enforcement authorities." In Abscam, government "used the feds and the police power to stalk, tempt and possibly entrap people in criminal acts and then — without so much as bringing charges against them — disclosed great chunks of evidence to the public."

Other commentators, however, have noted that Abscam has not cast the press in a very favorable light. They note that it was only after newspapers had rushed to publicize the leaks, in a frenzy of journalistic competition, that their leader writers took aim at a cabinet department which had given them a spectacular front-page story.

Abscam has also led some to ask basic questions about the ethics of the American political system. Running for re-election here is very expensive. Lobbyists for corporations and other special interests can, often quite legally, contribute vast sums to political candidates in the hope that the favor will be returned.

When does a contribution become a bribe? It is often a murky question.

As the *Washington Post's* article put it: "The whole ambience of the Congress rests on a system of trades and transactions that, if not downright corrupt, are at best morally ambiguous." (OFNS).

Jamaica faces worst economic crisis

By Jeremy Taylor

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad — Jamaica is facing its worst economic crisis in 50 years. Prime Minister Michael Manley said so himself recently in a televised speech in which he spoke of his problems in persuading the International Monetary Fund to continue its massive support.

IMF aid was automatically cut off when Jamaica failed the fund's quarterly test in December. Manley is facing a seething opposition, a train of political problems, and industrial disputes, which close down the island's rail network and make its electricity system last month.

Jamaica has been in economic decline for seven years, in spite of \$240 million of IMF help. The depth of its latest troubles, became clear shortly before Christmas, when Manley slashed the size of his cabinet by nearly half.

An acute shortage of foreign exchange and a alarming budgetary deficit, said the outgoing cabinet, would require the "restructuring of the government and an overhaul of the entire administrative system." Some \$28 million has to be trimmed off the 1980-81 budget, largely by laying off 11,000 public sector workers.

Manley said that the layoffs would "represent a social disaster." He admits that the Jamaican economy is always a problem, and the problem has been compounded by a combination of bad luck and poor forecasting.

Serious flooding has hit agriculture hard; international inflation and oil price increases have been underestimated.

Although inflation has been brought down from its 1978 level of 49 per cent to between 15 and 20 per cent, 1979 is likely to show a further economic decline of around 1 per cent instead of the predicted 3 per cent growth.

By the end of 1979, it was obvious that Jamaica's international reserves were so far off the agreed IMF target that there was no hope of meeting the year-end IMF tests, meaning that Jamaica could not draw any more of the IMF support on which it has become dependent.

All of which is music in the ears of the Jamaica Labor Party and its right-wing leader Edward Seaga, who is desperate for an early election before Jamaica's long-promised economic recovery. Manley said he would call an election as soon as reform of the electoral system had been completed.

Seaga is predicting widespread food shortages and growing unemployment and declares that Manley cannot last out the year. Jamaican opinion surveys give the opposition a lead of between 1 and 10 per cent. (OFNS)

SADAT'S DREAM-WORLD

Commenting on the exchange of ambassadors between Egypt and Israel, President Sadat assured President Carter that all was going according to plan, and that the people of Egypt are solidly behind the deal. The Egyptian president told an Israeli paper on the same day that Israel's withdrawal from the rest of Sinai ahead of schedule will prove its goodwill, and that the establishment of Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza will destroy the Arab opposition to the Camp David agreements and the peace treaty that stemmed from them.

Sadat, to put it mildly, is wrong on all counts. The Egyptian people, as foreign reporters saw for themselves, met the arrival of the Israeli ambassador with tears of bitterness and anger, with the burning of the Israeli flag and holding high the Palestinian one, and with slogans chanted against Sadat himself, against Israel, and against the United States.

As to Israel's intentions, it can only be said that Sadat is living in a dream-world, since the Israeli side, especially Menahem Begin, has been tireless in advertising them in all of their intransigence and greed. Existing settlements on the West Bank are being expanded, and new ones are being built. Arab towns will not be immune from this process, witness the case of Hebron. The very concept of autonomy which the Israelis have been expounding is no more than an insolent joke.

Israel's intentions, in case President Sadat does not know, have for a while been a matter of international concern. This is so to the extent that even Britain has deemed fit to warn that the Israeli measures in the occupied Arab territories will delay peace in the area. As if to show their contempt for what the rest of the world might think, the Israelis have appointed as their first ambassador to Cairo a man well known for his hawkish stands. Yet all this seems to be lost on Sadat.

Tank deal buries war memories

By Paul Webster

PARIS — France and West Germany are to spend at least \$10 billion building a new battle tank in the most important joint military venture they have ever undertaken.

About 5,000 tanks will be produced under an agreement of both political and historical significance.

France, which is not part of the military side of NATO, will be standardizing its key offensive ground weapon with that of a NATO country. And the deal will help to bury the memory of Germany's crushing tank victories over France in 1940.

For President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, tank warfare is a personal matter. He was a tank commander in France's Second Armored Division, which led the French offensive in 1944 with its American tanks.

Political repercussions of the Afghan invasion pushed the two countries into signing the joint pro-

duction plan in Paris two weeks ago after three years of hesitation.

Both intend to exploit the decision diplomatically as proof of European determination to face up to the Warsaw Pact as confrontation with the Soviet Union hardens.

However the deal exposes NATO's continuing failure to standardize weapons. France withdrew from NATO's military side under de Gaulle and equipped its army almost exclusively with French weapons, including tactical nuclear missiles.

At first, West Germany approached the United States for a joint replacement for its aging Leopard tank, a direct descendant of the wartime Panzer divisions. The U.S. tried to persuade West Germany to buy American, and Bonn found the same attitude from Britain, which is also developing a new combat tank. An attempt to persuade Britain to join a three-way production deal with France failed.

Britain and the U.S. expect to make huge profits

from exporting their tanks to other NATO countries and the Third World — bringing them into direct competition with the Franco-German tank.

Past cooperation in weapon production between France and Germany has been conspicuously successful, with the exchange of advanced technology being complemented by France's privileged commercial bases in the Middle East and Africa.

But joint ventures in producing jet trainers, military cargo planes and guided missiles will be minor affairs compared to the tank.

The final prototype will be produced by 1983, with France providing most of the electronic equipment and artillery and West Germany the chassis, transmission and motors. The likeliest basic design is an amphibious tank of about 40 tons with a 120mm cannon. Two assembly points are planned, one in Germany and the other in France.

The first replacements for the Leopard and France's AMX-30 are expected in about five years. It is estimated that the tank will remain in service at least until the turn of the century. (OFNS)

saudi press review

A majority of weekend newspapers led with Saudi Arabia's condemnation of the exchange of ambassadors between Egypt and Israel. Some others highlighted in their lead stories the large-scale student demonstrations in Cairo demanding the expulsion of the Israeli ambassador and an end to the Sadat regime in Egypt. While *Okaz* led with the Arab League's attempts to close differences between Tunisia and Libya, *Al Medina* reported in its lead that Saudi Arabia was a member of the reconciliation committee to settle disputes between Tunisia and Libya.

Newspapers frontpaged the student demonstrations in Cairo and tense situation prevailing in the southern region of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan: In a front-page story, *Al Jazirah* said that the Palestinian Resistance was coordinating with Syria in its military preparations. In a broad front-page story, *Al Medina* reported large-scale

executions of religious leaders in Afghanistan, and *Okaz* highlighted on its front-page Jordanian Crown Prince Hassan's reaffirmation that the autonomy negotiations between Egypt and Israel were doomed to failure. The reported occupation of the Afghan embassy in Tehran by some Afghan students in protest against the mass holocaust in Kabul figured prominently in *Al Yam*.

In their editorials, the newspapers continued to denounce the exchange of ambassadors and the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, saying it could neither be in favor of the Egyptians nor the Arab nation as a whole. The papers described this step as a blatant challenge to Arab sentiments and aspirations, as Israel was bent upon deepening rifts among the Arabs by all means available at its command. They referred to an incident Wednesday in which an Egyptian student took seven persons hostage

demanding the withdrawal of the Israeli ambassador from Cairo and an end to the Sadat regime in Egypt. They said that the Egyptian young man's step gave a pointer to the beginning of an end to the Sadat regime.

Al Medina said that the Cairo demonstrations, despite all sorts of threats and oppressive measures, provided the biggest proof that the Egyptian people refused to accept the Zionist presence in their country. The paper added that the method adopted by the Egyptian regime confirms the existence of a strong kind of friendship which the Sadat regime has so often expressed. It however warned that the Egyptian people's opposition to the Egyptian government's step was very strong, but only part of this opposition has come to light while the majority of the Egyptians were silent with their pent up emotions on the sad event.

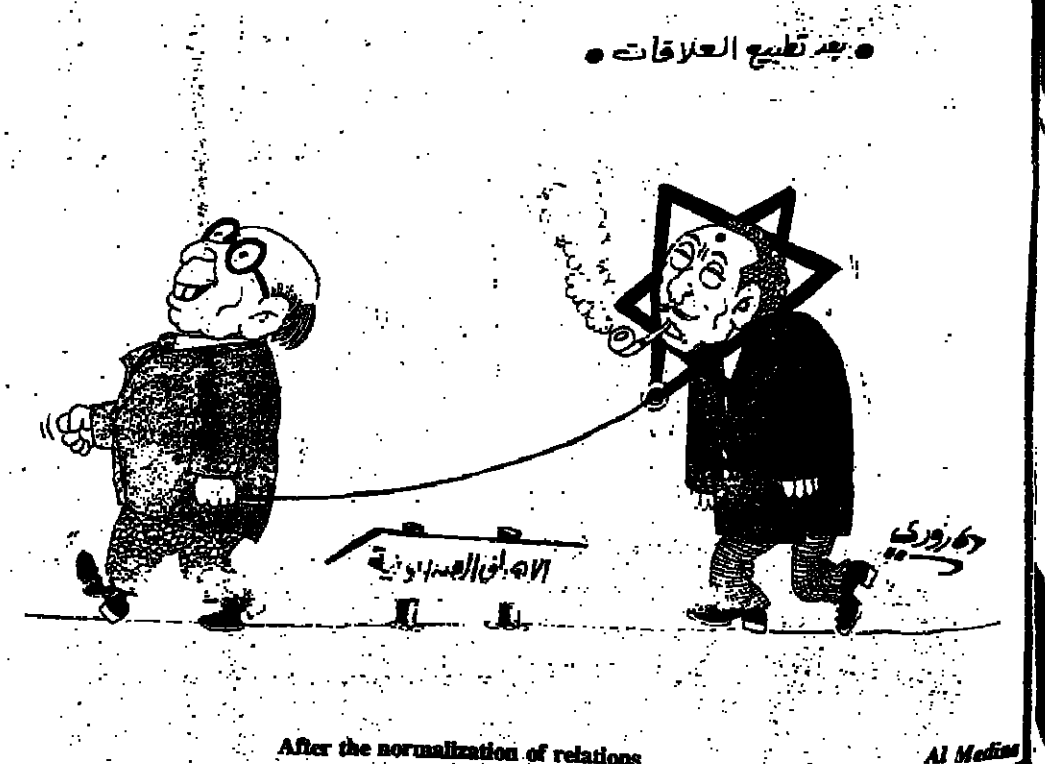
Dealing with the same subject, *Al Jazirah* accused the Egyptian

media of misleading the Egyptian people with a false peace with Israel and just solution to the Middle East issue through the Israeli-sponsored so-called autonomy plan. It said the Arabs and the entire world have already seen that there were no good signs of a just and comprehensive peace in the Camp David accords or in the autonomy plan. None of these steps guaranteed the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, it added.

Al Bilad voiced the condemnation by the Arabs of the normalizations of relations between Egypt and Israel and said the Egyptian step was an open challenge to Arab sentiments and aspirations. It has only added insult to injury, creating further tension throughout the region. The paper said that Israel has been persistently striving to widen Arab rifts; and for this purpose it has done everything possible to spread chaos and disturbances everywhere in the Arab region.

The paper referred to a Saudi official spokesman's comment on the normalization of relations and endorsed his views that the step has aggravated the situation and has contributed nothing toward a just and comprehensive peace that was needed for the region. It was only natural for Saudi Arabia to reject such a step which was against peace, said the paper, adding that it is incompatible with the international efforts being exerted to bring a real peace and stability in the region.

In a similar commentary, *Okaz* expressed the belief that Egypt's normalization of relations with Israel would come to an end as soon as Israel achieves its cherished goals after its present infiltration into the heart of Egypt. The paper urged the Arab leadership to comprehend their onerous responsibility at the present delicate stage of Arab history and to mobilize their energies to confront the dangerous trend now taking shape as a result of Israel's expansionist plans.



After the normalization of relations

Al Medina

Live free or die'

By Charles T. Powers
The Los Angeles Times

BERLIN, New Hampshire — The temperature reading on the bank clock on Main Street said 10 degrees the afternoon the president's wife came to Berlin, and the wind was gusting up to 30 miles an hour. The sky was a cold, distant gray. Four and five deep, behind barricades down the street, people waited with perfect patience for her to come.

At the moment, she was at the plant gates of the paper company — the one whose payroll, plumes of steam and effluent odors dominate the town — shaking hands with workers as they punched in and out for the afternoon shift. Norman Franchise, 30, his lunch pail under his arm, stood watching, a wry smile fixed at the center of a thick brown beard. He looked as if he were trying to think of something funny to say.

He was asked if he thought all of this was pretty silly business. "No," he said. "I kind of like it, actually." He looked back at Rosalynn Carter, turning this way and that and momen-

tarily running out of hands to shake, finding her own, empty, more or less dangling in front of her. "Nice looking woman, isn't she?" Franchise said.

Back on Main Street, two out-of-work truck drivers, Edward Baillargeon and Roger Gilbert, were waiting in the doorway of the John Connally headquarters, a position they had taken merely because it offered shelter from the wind.

"Yep," said Baillargeon. "Teddy Kennedy was here yesterday. I bet he didn't have 30 people out here. If I was him I'd take that seriously. That right, Rog?"

Rog nodded.

Kennedy probably does take it seriously, but the truck driver's comment was not so much an assessment of the appeal of the two candidates to the voters of Berlin as it was a statement of how seriously New Hampshire takes its role in the quadrennial selection of American presidents. It takes a certain dedication to stand for an hour in 10-degree weather. But then, New Hampshire has important business to take care of.

"Iowa caucuses?" Baillargeon said,

incredulously. "I hear them damn things didn't even mean anything. Up here, we have a real election. It counts."

The rest of the nation may regard the New Hampshire primary election on Feb. 26 as a media event in one of the country's more conservative backwaters. But to the people of New Hampshire, it is still first (the Puerto Rico Republican primary and caucuses be damned) and maybe the most important, and they are sending a message to the rest of the country and, sooner or later, the rest of the country is going to start listening.

The message it sent, was not issued with one resounding voice. While it has always been thought of as a conservative state, its southern region, from Concord down to the Massachusetts border, is increasingly urban and made up of a growing number of refugees from cities to the south, such as Boston, who sometimes bring with them their clified ideas.

It is a strange place, in some ways, measured against the rest of the states in the Union. Uniquely, it has no state income or sales taxes attributed by many to a standard crusade of William Loeb's *Manchester Union Leader* (the only New Hampshire newspaper with statewide circulation) that almost all residents, liberal or conservative, look upon with deep appreciation.

It has the motto "Live Free or Die" on its

"Teddy Kennedy was here yesterday. I bet he didn't have 30 people out here. If I was him I'd take that seriously. That right Rog?"

automobile license plates. When pressed on the issues, most of its residents would translate the slogan as standing for resisting government interference as long as good order is maintained.

Even some of the state's smallest towns are choked with maze-like networks of one-way streets and traffic-control systems reminiscent of Tokyo. Crime is almost non-existent, but police forces commonly seem well enough equipped and manned to patrol the South Bronx.

It is a state whose most insistent voices (e.g., William Loeb) decry the vices of big government and yet it maintains a state Legislature whose size is exceeded in the Western world only by the Congress and the House of Commons. The effects of its size may be moderated somewhat by the fact that its members are paid almost nothing.

It is also, in its mountain and woodland fastness, one of the most beautiful states in the country; its beauty remains undiminished by the occasional grim factories or shut-down textile mills that dominate some towns, offer-

ing the reminder that a population of 737,000 can't all be woodworkers and hunters and keepers of motels.

That population is growing (the 1980 census should put it over 900,000) but New Hampshire is a state that seems always to promise room, even if it is always farther north. It is possible, on Interstate 93, up north, to make a pause by the side of the road to look at the sun glowing across the tops of rearing ranges of mountains, and sit there for five minutes before another car passes.

New Hampshire's first presidential primary was held on March 4, 1916, but for its first 36 years it was quite different from the modern version. It was held in connection with annual town meetings, which elected unpledged delegates to the national political conventions where the delegates were expected to maneuver their votes to the state's advantage. In 1949, the speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, Richard Upton, proposed the idea of a direct preference primary, which went into effect in 1952. In that first of the modern primaries, New Hampshire's governor, Sherman Adams, engineered the victory of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower over Ohio Sen. Robert Taft. It was Eisenhower's first electoral victory on the road to the White House.

New Hampshire may be stereotyped as a conservative state, the natural turf of Ronald Reagan (54 per cent of its 327,000 registered voters are Republican), but perhaps a better characterization of New Hampshire voters would be that they are cautious. They think carefully, and their deliberations in the past have offered the country a surprise or two.

"We pull some funny ones up here," said Leon Anderson, a retired Concord newspaperman who is the official historian of the state legislature. "In 1964 we didn't like (Barry) Goldwater. He was too conservative. And we were against (Nelson) Rockefeller because he had just ditched his wife, and that didn't go over too well. A bunch of college kids came up here from Massachusetts and organized a write-in campaign for Henry Cabot Lodge, who was our ambassador to Saigon at the time. Lodge won, even though Goldwater and Rocky were spending fortunes campaigning here."

As the Lodge vote demonstrated, Anderson added, New Hampshire voters are quite likely to use their ballots "against" candidates they don't like, with results that are unexpected by outsiders.

In 1968 it was former Sen. Eugene McCarthy's 42 per cent total against Lyndon Johnson that drove an incumbent president to choose retirement over potential further humiliations, and it led directly to Robert E. Kennedy's entry into the Democratic race.

In 1972 Sen. George McGovern came not quite from nowhere (although clearly from behind) to begin the end of Sen. Edmund Muskie's presidential hopes with a second-place finish.

Indeed, New Hampshire has bestowed some of its most valuable political blessings not on winners but on runners-up, and there is always a chance it could happen again. Samplings of opinion around the state — samplings taken with no pretense to the discipline scientific polling — indicate, for example, that:

— Opposition to nuclear power or at least

strong reservations about it, seems to be widespread here. College-age voters are the most vocal on the question, but they are not alone. New Hampshire is a state where most residents have a strong feeling for the environment. For some candidates, their position on this issue may be helpful or decisive.

"We're right between Seabrook and

They like the idea of getting to know the candidates, of seeing him, say, in front of the drugstore in Keene or the plant gates in Berlin back in January — or even last July.

"Personal contact is what it's all about here," said Leon Anderson. "Politicians who don't make an effort at it don't usually do well here."



Sen. Edward Kennedy

another nuclear plant over in Vermont said Mrs. Lyon Walsy, a banker. "If anything happens to either one of those plants, we'd fry like eggs. That's one area where Jerry Brown sounded pretty good to me."

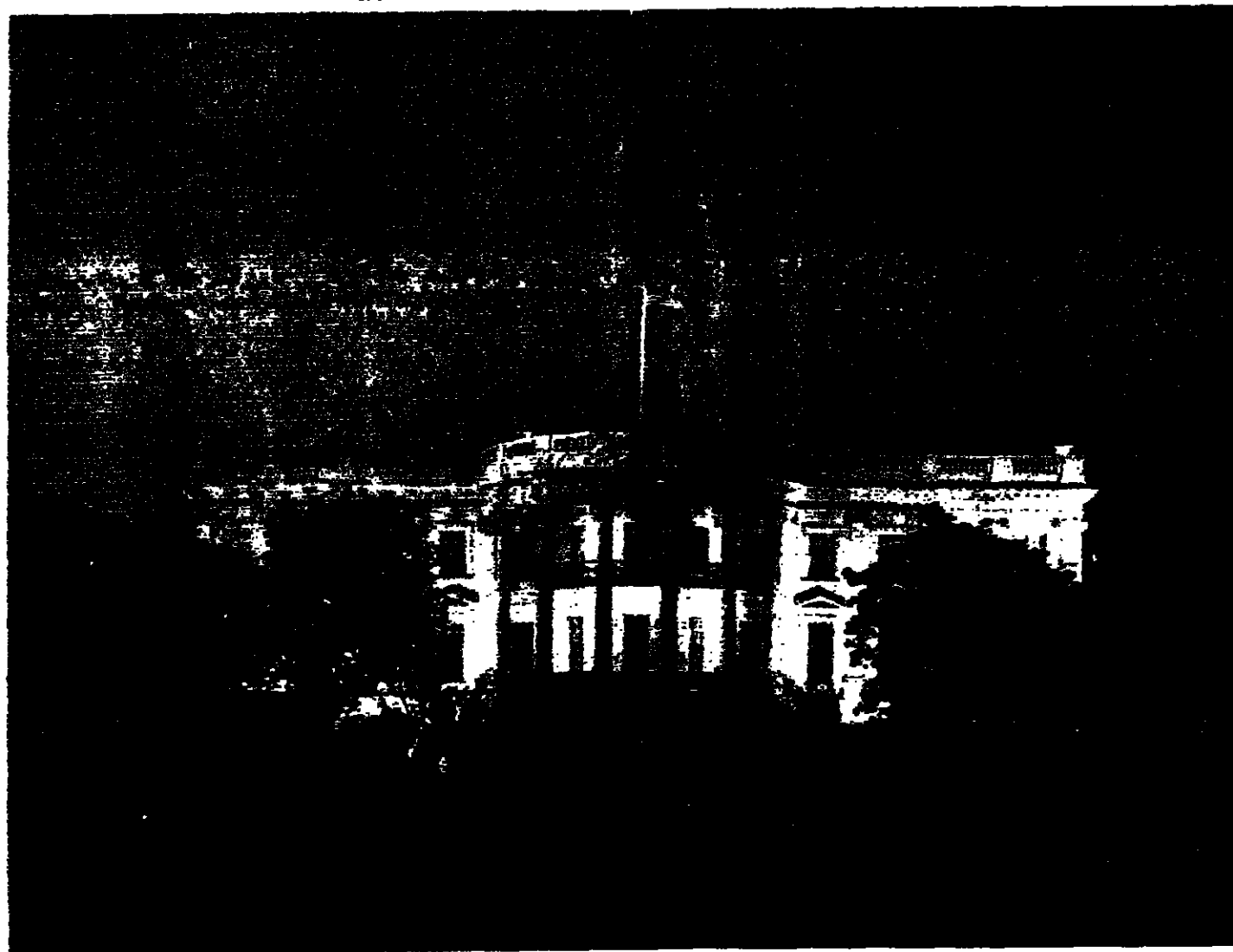
Another consideration important in New Hampshire is that money is not always a reliable key to success here. For one thing, television reception is spotty in a lot of the state. And for another, it is personal contact that seems to count most.

In a sense, New Hampshire voters pay more attention to their streets than they do to the tube, at least where politics is concerned.

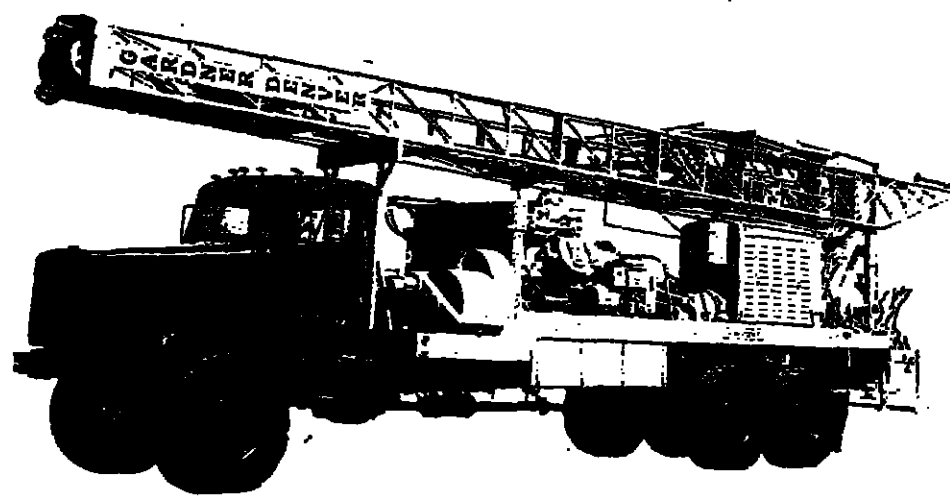
"If you live in New Hampshire," said Norm Franchise, the Berlin factory worker, "You're got a pretty good chance of shaking hands with the next man who's going to be running the country. I kind of like that."

The New Hampshire public, which can offer a mere four electoral votes in the national presidential election (so few that the ultimately successful candidate usually never returns after February), seems in a way to be spoiled beyond all reason. At the same time, the New Hampshire primary may be the most thoughtful (and perhaps thought-provoking) election in the country.

Sen. Howard Baker



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\$158 billion too little, U.S. defense men say

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP) — U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown has told senators he may ask Congress for more defense money for the United States' response to the Soviet military action in Afghanistan.

Brown and General David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the Senate budget committee they do not know yet how much they will ask to be added to President Jimmy Carter's present request for \$158.7 billion.

CIA asks use of spies posing as reporters, pros

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (R) — Military and civilian intelligence chiefs have told senators that an outright ban on the use of journalists, academics and clergymen as cover for espionage should be kept out of a proposed U.S. intelligence charter.

Frank Carlucci, deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) told the Senate intelligence committee Thursday: "You could write a prohibition on the use of journalists, academics and clergy, and it still wouldn't be believed overseas."

The CIA would like to draw up its own guidelines on using those professions to mask its undercover work, the committee heard. The committee, in its proposed charter to govern the U.S. intelligence agencies, included the ban on the use of the three groups. The Carter administration wants to eliminate the ban as well as other provisions it feels are too restrictive.

"The prohibition is so sweeping, in fact, that it appears to preclude us from even using a military chaplain, a reporter from the *Stars and Stripes* or an announcer for the Armed Forces Radio for intelligence-gathering purposes even if the person volunteered to do so," deputy under-secretary of defense Daniel Murphy said.

Stars and Stripes is the U.S. armed forces newspaper.

Murphy, a retired admiral, said the Pentagon recognized the committee's concern that intelligence agencies not subvert the professions and thereby cast doubt upon their complete independence from government control.

Some members of the committee are worried that without restrictions on use of newspeople, professors and clerics, people in those professions working abroad could be endangered.

Brown said the request may be ready by May 1.

Jones said some of the money will be needed to position U.S. military equipment on ships and improve facilities in the Gulf so that U.S. forces could react quickly against Soviet military moves.

Brown said the United States could now move several infantry brigades into battle in the Gulf quickly but sending in tanks and other heavy equipment would take another four to six weeks.

Jones said later the land facilities to be improved include those being negotiated for limited use in Oman, Somalia and Kenya plus expansion of the present U.S. installations on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

Jones said in a brief hallway interview the increases would be for U.S. programs to counter a new "Soviet willingness to use military force" demonstrated in Afghanistan.

U.S. officials said earlier this month that Oman, Somalia and Kenya have made commitments to allow U.S. storage of fuel and military equipment in those countries in exchange for U.S. aid.

But Senator Edmund S. Muskie, Democrat-Maine, chairman of the budget committee, said several of the members said the committee is looking for ways to cut federal spending to reduce the federal deficit. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat-New York, accused the administration of "born again hawkism" and said "you've witnessed the difficulty you're going to have getting this fourth increase."

In other testimony, Brown told the senators that claims the United States already has the technology for a defense using laser beams to shoot down enemy missiles "I don't call that a responsible analysis. The technology on the shelf is in books on bookshelves, not practical application," Brown said.

Senator Ernest Hollings, Democrat-South Carolina, asked about the claims and Brown replied, "Senator, I hope you like a long life but you won't live long enough to see that."

On another subject, Brown said he believes Japan should increase defense spending from its present 9 per cent of its gross national wealth to at least 1 per cent.

Brown said Japan should not increase its defense forces so fast as to make other countries, presumably including Communist China, feel threatened but said "they're a long way from that."

Last month Brown singled out West Germany and Holland as two countries falling below the agreement among North Atlantic Treaty alliance countries to increase defense spending 3 per cent a year.



SURVIVOR: An unidentified passenger of the China Air Lines jet which crashed Wednesday holds his shoes after being treated at a Manila hospital. The jet exploded and burned while landing. Early reports said as many as 30 persons lost their lives, but now officials say three passengers died. Many walked away from the wreckage unharmed, officials said.

Says South African poll

Blacks support nationalists

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 29 (AP) — Three out of four blacks in the township of Soweto were sympathetic to black nationalist guerrillas who took hostages in a bank and believed the assault benefited the interests of blacks, a poll commissioned by the *Star* newspaper said.

The findings were published at the same time the white minority government installed military control in northern Natal and warned neighboring Mozambique against harboring guerrillas.

Letters written to local newspapers reflected black hatred for the official racial segregation laws and viewed armed struggle as the only vehicle to bring blacks an equal share of South Africa's mineral wealth and participation in the political system.

"Terrorism is apartheid's baby," one black wrote to a local newspaper.

Readers cited their frustration at the government's refusal to hold a multi-racial convention to write a new constitution, as well as the lack of opportunity for blacks to vent their views. Black leaders and organizations which take an anti-apartheid line often were out under some form of house arrest and outlawed.

The poll, conducted by trained black interviewers, asked 504 residents of the nation's largest city their opinions of the three guerrillas who attacked a suburban Pretoria bank in January, and what effects the incident had. The siege, which resulted in the deaths of the insurgents and two hostages, was condemned by South Africa's 4.4 million white population.

About 75 per cent of blacks queried said the guerrillas were either heroes or "brave men desperate to bring about change, though in a way I would not choose."

More than 41 per cent of the respondents said the raid would "teach whites that blacks were losing patience." 20.6 per cent said it publicized black grievances dramatically, and

12.5 per cent believed it would advance black interests.

The other 25 per cent felt the attackers were misguided and that their action would have a negative impact on blacks.

Another survey released after the bank siege found a "disturbing deterioration" in urban black satisfaction since the Soweto riot over education policies in 1976 that sparked a nationwide rebellion. More than 700 blacks and two whites died. "If the new government's desire to improve race relations is not translated into an improvement in the tone and quality of urban administration and service provision, South Africa runs a risk of new disturbances, if some flashpoint occurs," wrote the survey director, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer.

Six per cent of South Africa's people control 54 per cent of the disposable wealth. The black majority had only 13.6 per cent of the land under the terms of the separate development plan which intended to make black homelands in rural areas independent from "white" South Africa.

Unequal education was a major complaint of black leaders. The government spent \$778 on each white child annually, compared with \$50 for each black. White education was free and compulsory, black education was not.

Opposition leaders and newspapers have warned Prime Minister P. W. Botha that failure to dismantle apartheid would only encourage further radicalism in the black community.

Botha last year raised black expectations with talk of eliminating race discrimination, giving blacks more land and better job opportunities, improving the quality of life in black townships, and possibly making "improvements" in laws which bar mixed marriages.

The current session of Parliament has taken no action to change the lot of blacks, while the government has adopted a severe anti-terrorism line.

'No confidence' motion defeated

Thatcher wins in Commons

LONDON, Feb. 29 (AP) — The easy survival by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her ruling Conservative party of a House of Commons "no confidence" motion prompted little comment Friday. The 327-268 vote Thursday night was widely predicted.

There was so little drama that at one stage the British Broadcasting Corp., which broadcasts Commons proceedings live on radio, reminded listeners in a bid to retain interest that although the result was a foregone conclusion it was what was said that was important.

The motion, challenging Tory economic and labor policies was drawn up by the Labor party, which was in power until the Conservatives threw the Laborites out of office in a general election last May 3.

Mrs. Thatcher, although facing some disension within her party, at present is soundly entrenched in the Commons behind a 42-seat Conservative majority over all other parties in the 635-seat chamber.

Some of her ministers have made known that they think the government's tough hold-down on the amount of money in circulation as a long-term means of curbing inflation is too harsh. But there were no defections from Conservative ranks in Thursday's vote.

Beside, the ideological in-fighting in the ranks of the Laborites following their election defeat is considered far worse.

Labor party leader and ex-Prime Minister

James Callaghan said Mrs. Thatcher's pre-election promise of "instant sunshine" had turned out to be a "nightmare" with rising annual inflation of 18.4 per cent, 15 per cent mortgage rate rates and a big jump in unemployment.

Mrs. Thatcher countered by saying that Labor had "presided over the five most catastrophic years in Britain's post-war history" and that however painful, it was necessary to pare government spending.

The Tory tabloid the *Daily Express* commented Friday that the debate "illuminated only the utter poverty of the Labor opposition."

The respected Liberal newspaper *The Guardian* said the debate "rebutted the theory that she is a weak prime minister" but did little to give reassurance "that the prime minister is the intellectual master of her critics."

Mrs. Thatcher's government continues to battle the problems of inflation and unemployment that have plagued Britain since the end of World War II.

The government in 1967 took ownership of 14 steel companies which made up 90 per cent of the nation's steelmaking industry, paying shareholders over \$1.4 billion.

The Labor government raised taxes each year from 1966 to 1969 and devalued the pound to \$2.40. Conservatives put a freeze on prices, wages and rents in 1972 to combat inflation.

BBC to axe regional orchestras

LONDON, Feb. 29 (R) — The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) has announced plans to disband five of its regional orchestras and to slash spending on educational programs by 10 per cent.

It is wielding the axe because the corporation, which depends for its revenue on television licences and has no advertising, says it has to save at least \$286 million over the next two years.

The cuts, eliminating 1,500 jobs in television and radio, will fall heaviest on the cultural and educational services for which the BBC is widely admired.

The corporation's 28,000 staff were

told of the proposals Thursday in a letter from director general Ian Trethowan, but they have yet to be approved by the BBC board of governors.

Disbandment is proposed for the Scottish Symphony Orchestra, the Northern Ireland Orchestra, the Midlands Radio Orchestra and the London Studio Players. The world-famous BBC Symphony Orchestra, and five other BBC orchestras, will survive the axe.

BBC's Radio Three service, devoted to classical music and culture, will close earlier in the evening.

E. Timor starvation said abating

JAKARTA, Feb. 29 (AP) — Despite widespread reports of malnutrition and rockets of starvation in East Timor, international and local relief agencies say the situation in Patimor, the Indonesian half of the island, is improving.

International emergency plans drawn up months ago for East Timor's sick and hungry are now being reviewed to see whether more emergency aid is needed, a

Red Cross official said Friday.

Dr. Saronto Martoyudo, of the Indonesian Red Cross, and other recent visitors to the beleaguered territory say monsoon rains have not seriously hampered efforts to help hundreds of thousands of East Timorese uprooted in a four-year guerrilla war between Indonesian forces and remnants of the left-wing Fretelin movement.

Child crooks pack loaded pistols

NEW YORK, Feb. 29 (AP) — A 10-year-old boy on his way home from school was robbed of a bus pass by two 13-year-olds who put loaded pistols to his chest and said, "Give us your money or you die," according to police.

Three police officers saw the holdup Wednesday on Manhattan's upper East

Side but at first thought "it was some kids playing," said officer Herbero Kahan.

As one of the officers tried to calm the terrified victim, the other two chased the young robbers, who it was determined later were armed with loaded .38-caliber and .22-caliber pistols.

Basque gets 41-year jail term

MADRID, Feb. 29 (R) — A Basque guerrilla has been jailed for 41 years for killing three policemen in a San Sebastian bar in December 1978.

Miguel Sarasqueta, a confessed member of the Basque separatist guerrilla organization ETA, was convicted Thurs-

day of a charge of premeditated terrorism.

Announcing the sentence, the national high court found that Sarasqueta and three other guerrillas still at large shot dead two detective superintendents and a municipal policeman as the police were having a glass of wine before lunch.

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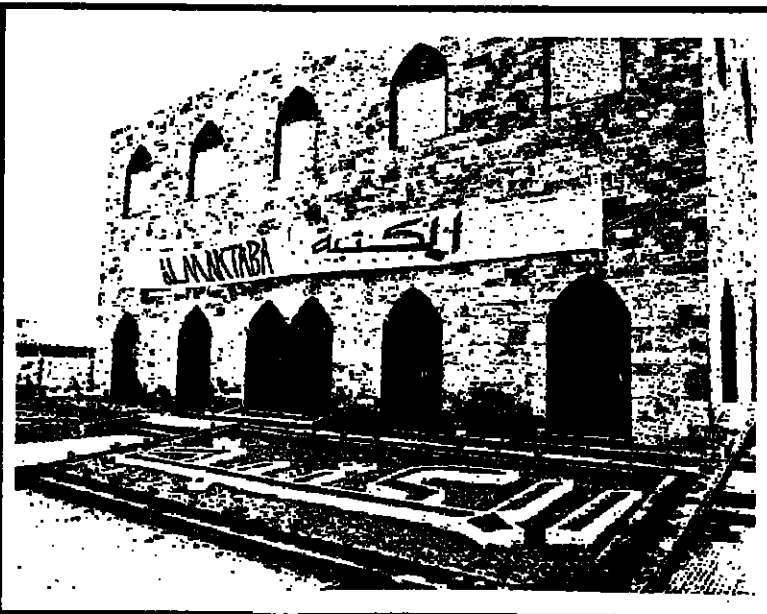
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In El Salvador

Leftists held by police

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Feb. 29 (AP) — Three leftist leaders missing since Monday are in the custody of a special judge who is studying charges against them, police have said.

National police had denied holding Popular Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) leader Juan Chacon and Feb. 28 Popular Leagues (LP 28) official Carlos Argueta, although the BPR claimed they were being held.

But Wednesday, after the men were taken before a judge who will consider charges of weapons possession and occupation of public buildings, the arrests were announced by police officials.

Police also said they were holding LP-28 leader Jose Guillermo Canenguez, who was also turned over to the judge. There had been no previous mention of Canenguez.

Police did not say who the judge was or when he would rule on the three cases.

Authorities said Chacon was instrumental in the mid-February occupation of the city's water and sewer service offices, while the other two leaders were organizers of this month's occupations at the Panamanian and

Spanish embassies.

Hostages were taken in each case, but all three buildings were vacated after the government freed political prisoners demanded by the leftists.

Police allowed journalists to meet with the detained leftist leaders, who said "we were mistreated."

Police denied the charge saying, "At no time were their rights violated."

Elsewhere, LP-28, named for the date in 1977 when soldiers fired on a massive anti-government demonstration, planned a big march Thursday on downtown San Salvador.

Civilians said they expected the leftists' arrests could make the marchers more forceful than usual.

The left here wants the present civilian-military junta to resign and make way for a Marxist government.

But there have been continuing unconfirmed reports that talk of a coup is continuing among rightist elements in the military.

In a public announcement, the junta asked the military to castigate leaders who may have considered staging a coup.

U.S. mulls embassy safety

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP) — Mobs attempting to storm American embassies would be greeted with blasts of tear gas from portholes concealed in doorways and lobbies under a new plan to protect American diplomats.

U.S. State Department officials say what has happened recently in Tehran, Islamabad, Tripoli and now Bogota demonstrates the need for added embassy security.

At a hearing of a House foreign affairs subcommittee Thursday, officials laid out some of their plans for enabling diplomats to protect themselves and their sensitive papers when a mob attacks and local security forces are unable — or unwilling — to offer adequate protection.

Among the plans:

- Installing of tear gas hoses in embassy entrances and entrance rooms so guards at a remote point can disable attackers.
- Building "safe haven" vaults "with appropriate escape features" in embassies — places where staffs can hide until they are rescued. Such a vault in the embassy in Islamabad is believed to have saved scores of American lives when a mob sacked the U.S. embassy last Nov. 22.
- Reinforcing walls and gates.
- Laying in food and water supplies so those inside a besieged embassy can wait out an attack.
- Installing better protective and communications gear.
- Putting embassy records on computer tapes that can be destroyed quickly in a siege.

Ben H. Read, undersecretary of state for

management, testified that the takeover in Iran Nov. 4, the destruction of the U.S. embassy in Pakistan Nov. 23 and the sacking of the embassy in Libya Dec. 2 alerted the government to the problem.

"The violence we have experienced recently has been new — that of organized mobs, allowed to wreak their havoc without a prompt, adequate response by the host government," he said.

Talking to reporters later, Carl D. Ackerman, the State Department's top security expert, said security against mobs has received new urgency although embassies still must depend on their host governments for long-term protection. He said every American embassy has increased its security.

Ackerman did not say whether tear gas nozzles already have been installed anywhere or where they would be installed.

Read said computerizing records would be a good protection.

In Tehran, some documents were destroyed by the embassy staff but many fell into the hands of militants, who used them to document their charge that CIA operatives had been working in the embassy — "a nest of spies" — under the guise of diplomats.

"To destroy all sensitive materials and papers in a brief time under harrowing circumstances is obviously almost impossible under current filing and data-handling procedures," Read said.

"We therefore recommend a new approach — the installation of centralized electronic storage systems overseas to replace decentralized paper files," he said.



SNOWSCAPE: An English landscape artist braves freezing temperatures to capture the austere beauty of the winter woods.

Nuclear workers averted disaster

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP) — Nuclear Regulatory Commission officials have told U.S. Congress that lessons learned from Three Mile Island helped control-room operators keep an accident at a Florida nuclear plant from becoming worse than it was.

"Clearly they were able to cope with it," NRC enforcement and inspection director Victor Sello said of Tuesday's malfunction at the Crystal River plant on the Florida Gulf Coast.

And NRC Chairman John F. Ahearne told the same Senate subcommittee Thursday that, while he is reserving final judgement until next Tuesday when he receives a full report on the incident, he now sees no reason for ordering the shutdown of other power plants by the same designer.

Senator Gary Hart, Democrat-Colorado, chairman of the nuclear regulation subcom-

mittee, had opened Thursday's hearing by saying the Florida accident was particularly disturbing because it involved a reactor manufactured by Babcock and Wilcox.

The same company designed the unit at the Three Mile Island plant near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where a major nuclear accident occurred 11 months ago.

The NRC meanwhile authorized limited testing at a reactor in Tennessee but stopped short of granting a full licence to produce electricity. The decision was the first since an accident closed the Three Mile Island and the Florida reactor shut down as a result of a power loss.

The commission voted unanimously to allow the Sequoyah nuclear power plant near Chattanooga, Tennessee, to take in nuclear fuel and begin testing. It said the decision was the first step towards granting a full operating licence, expected in four to six months.

Oil price decision blamed

Thai prime minister resigns

BANGKOK, Feb. 29 (AP) — Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomanan resigned Friday in the midst of economic problems, and became one of the two main candidates to succeed himself, along with Defense Minister Prem Tinsulanonda.

Kriangsak's resignation, announced in a speech to Thailand's Parliament, came as he found himself under increasing political pressure following an unpopular oil price increase.

It was not expected to affect Thailand's strongly pro-American foreign policy, or its neutral stand in the Vietnamese-Cambodian conflict, during which Kriangsak has opened Thai borders to hundreds of thousands of Indochinese refugees.

Kriangsak, 62, who took over in November 1977 after a bloodless coup, resigned during an extraordinary session of Parliament called to debate his economic policies.

"Conflict within the nation is not a good thing and is not what the people want," he said at the conclusion of his speech. "There-

fore I am resigning so that democracy will survive."

His announcement was met with cheers and applause on the Parliament floor and among spectators in the gallery, and was joined by student demonstrators on the street outside.

Parliament speaker Harin Honsakyl then announced that Kriangsak would stay on as acting prime minister. On Monday, he said, political party leaders will meet to select a new prime minister, whose name will be submitted to King Bhumipol Adulyadej for formal approval.

Asked by reporters who his successor might be, Kriangsak said, "that depends on Parliament." Asked if he would accept a new term as prime minister, he said, "Let's wait and see what Parliament decides."

Asked the same questions, Prem gave essentially the same answers, saying "it depends on Parliament" and "we'll see." He said he was satisfied with the resignation and added, "I Admire Kriangsak for doing this."

Boiled egg directions steam chef

OXFORD, England, Feb. 29 (AP) — John Pawlec, 33, had been cooking for 14 years when the head chef told him he was boiling an egg the wrong way.

Pawlec went berserk, Oxford magistrates were told.

Prosecutor Michael Payne said Pawlec overturned a large freezer, threw food on the floor and hurled jars through the window.

When police arrived, they found the larder in "utter chaos" and Pawlec very agitated, beating two carving knives on a workbench.

Defense counsel Terry Maher said it was Pawlec's first day at Brasenose College, Oxford, and he was quietly cooking himself an egg in a saucepan of cold water when the head chef said he should have put the egg in boiling water.

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Clubs vie for stars

Italian soccer open to foreigners

MILAN, Feb. 29 (AP) — Italy's major league soccer clubs renewed their efforts to hire foreign stars this week after the president of the national federation announced Italy must side with other European Common Market countries and open its frontiers to foreign workers — including the richly paid soccer virtuoso.

The opening of the chase could produce a sensational try by Juventus of Turin, which is financially backed by the Fiat auto company, for British ace Kevin Keegan, the footballer of the year who recently signed with Southampton.

Reliable sources in Turin said Keegan still could be transferred to the Italian club by

Southampton, although he wanted to return home after playing in Germany.

Keegan reportedly signed up with the underdog British club for family reasons and because Juventus had postponed any decision.

Juventus was cautious about contracting Keegan as Italian first and second division clubs had unexpectedly voted 32-4 last month to continue a 1964 ban against non-Italian players.

But the announcement by Artemio Franchi, the federation president, that Italian frontiers must be reopened caused several clubs to change their attitude in a new round of voting next month.

Meanwhile, West Germany enjoyed an expected goal feast against Malta in the final European Soccer Championship group seven match in Bremen.

Malta's coach, Victor Scerri, has denied the face-saving goal he hoped for before the match but his team of part-timers put up a good fight against the West Germans, who had already qualified for the finals in June.

The West German scorers in front of a 38,000-strong crowd were Allofs (2), Fischer (2), Kelsch, Rummenigge, Banoof (penalty) and an own goal.

West Germany will be joined in the finals by England, Spain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Greece, holders Czechoslovakia and host nation Italy.

In London hat-trick from England midfielder Glenn Hoddle steered Tottenham to a 4-3 victory over Coventry City in an extraordinary English first division soccer match at White Hart Lane Wednesday night.

Hoddle scored two penalties in the 15th and 18th minutes but Coventry fell back to 2-2 by the interval with goals from Paul Dyson and Tom English. Hoddle cracked home a brilliant third goal 10 minutes from full time, but English grabbed an injury time equalizer only to see Tottenham striker Mark Falco hit his first goal of the season in the dying seconds.

Manchester United moved level with Liverpool at the top of the standings.

Soccer lottery gives Briton new vacation

LONDON, Feb. 29 (AP) — David Preston, a 47-year-old brewery employee who bicycles to work, won a record 953,874.10 pounds (\$2,184,372) on the weekly British soccer pools.

Previous highest winner was Irene Powell, 20, a south Wales hairdresser, who pocketed 882,528 pounds last March.

Preston, from the Central England Industrial town of Burton-on-Trent, toasted his success with a modest pint of beer and said:

"I put it all down to a spring of white heather my wife Jean bought in Scotland at new year."

"I was delighted when she gave it to me, it was almost as if I had won something already. I slept with it under my pillow knowing that sooner or later it would be a winner."

A regular gambler, he said his lucky mascots include old wishbones, a rabbit's foot, a lucky duck and a black cat.

He won the pools once before — collecting 10,000 pounds (about \$25,000) in 1970.

He said his immediate plans included: no more work, a new house, new car, and a summer holiday in Las Vegas.

"We're going to live it up for a little while," he told reporters just before being presented with his big check.



GOLDEN ERIC: Five-time Olympic speed-skating champion Eric Heiden, of Madison, Wis., sucks a lollipop after his arrival at Amsterdam Schiphol Airport. He will participate in the World Speedskating Championships for allrounders at Heerenveen.

Australia outruns Pakistan

KARACHI, Pakistan, Feb. 29 (AP) — Pakistan, in their first innings, scored 193 for five wickets on the second day of the first test here in reply to Australia's 225 in all out, scored in 380 minutes.

To the Australia's total score, outstanding contribution was from third wicket partnership of Greg Chappell and Kim Hughes with 54 runs and another fifth wicket partnership of Kim Hughes and Alan Border with 68 runs.

Of the Pakistan total score, third wicket partnership of Taslim Arif and Javed Miandad with 76 runs and the sixth wicket partnership of Majid Khan and Mudassar Nazar with 59 runs were the main feature. The sixth partnership was still intact at the close of the day's play.

Australia's vice-captain Kim Hughes was the highest scorer with 85 runs, while the second highest scorer was Alan Border with 30. Next on order was Greg Chappell with 20 runs. From Pakistan side, opener Taslim Arif was the highest with 38 runs, the second highest scorer was Majid Khan, 44. (not out). Javed Miandad scored 40, the third in line.

Britain declines application for 1988 Olympics

LONDON, Feb. 29 (AP) — It's final: London won't be hosting the Olympic games of 1988.

The Greater London Council, ruling body in the British capital, decided Tuesday night to drop consideration of an application to the International Olympic Committee to host the 1988 games.

GLC Leader Horace Cutler said, "I was very keen on the idea of the Olympics largely because of the chance it offered for the regeneration of docklands, but one has to face realities, financial and political."

"As I see the continuing turbulence in Afghanistan, I think the United States has made the right decision in boycotting the Moscow Olympics. I do not accept that you can divorce politics from sport."

In Women's Pro Tennis Tourney

Billie Jean takes McCallum

HOUSTON, Feb. 29 (AP) — Third-seeded Billie Jean King fought off fatigue and Roberta McCallum, her second opponent of the day, for a 7-5, 6-4 victory Thursday night to advance to the quarter finals of the \$150,000 U.S. Women's Pro Tennis tournament.

King, 36, had to wait until Thursday morning to play her first-round match because of a delayed tournament schedule.

She duelled Regina Marsikova of Czechoslovakia for 2 hours and 48 minutes before pulling out a 9-7, 7-6, 6-4 victory.

Then King had to come back Thursday night against McCallum, who played evenly with her more-experienced opponent until the 11th game of the first set. King took McCallum to several services and finally broke on McCallum's backhand net error.

The former Wimbledon continued her momentum in the second set, breaking McCallum in the first and third games to take command of the match.

"Yes, I'm tired," King said after the match. "It's been a rough week. I can't remember playing two matches in one week."

Top-seeded Martina Navratilova had no trouble in defeating Caroline Stoll, 6-2, 6-3, and second-seeded Tracy Austin overcame Sherry Aker 7-5, 6-1.

In Memphis, Tennessee, top-seeded John

McEnroe overcame a shaky start to defeat Ferdi Taygan and advance to the fourth round of the U.S. National Indoor Tennis championships.

McEnroe lost his first nine games but bounced back to beat Taygan, 1-6, 6-4, 6-3, in an hour and 36 minutes on the stadium court at the Racquet Club of Memphis.

Second-seeded Jimmy Connors and no. 10 Roscoe Tanner had much easier times in the matches Wednesday night.

Connors zipped past Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, 6-2, 6-3. Tanner ousted Erik Van Dillen, 6-1, 6-3.

Tanner has not lost a set in two matches. McEnroe will play no. 12 Brian Gottfried, his U.S. indoor doubles partner, Thursday night.

Connors, who has won the U.S. indoor title past two years, had Thursday off. He was to play Friday against the winner of Thursday's John Sadri-Eliot Teltsche match.

In other matches, Paul McNamee of Australia defeated Andrew Pattison of South Africa, 6-3, 6-3. Bob Lutz defeated R. Frawley, Australia, 6-4, 7-5. Victor Amadeus defeated Charlie Owens, 7-6 (8-6), 5-7, 6-3, and Wojtek Fibak, Poland, defeated John Kriek, South Africa, 4-6, 6-3, 5-1.

Will also gather medical data

Expedition to climb Kongur

HONG KONG, Feb. 29 (AP) — A leading British mountaineer said Friday that scientists on a 1981 expedition to climb one of the world's three highest unclimbed peaks should throw light on chronic heart and lung diseases.

Dr. Michael Ward chairman of the Mount Everest Foundation, said the four scientists on the expedition to 25,780-foot (7,838-meter) Mount Kongur in China's northwest Sinkiang Province would have the best scientific conditions to study the effects of lack of oxygen — a prime cause of chronic heart and lung disease.

Ward, the doctor on the first successful expedition to Mount Everest in 1953, told a news conference here that all climbers in the expedition would be "guinea pigs" for the scientists.

"Remarkably little is known about (body) changes at extreme altitude," Ward said. "Recently, Mount Everest was climbed without oxygen for the first time."

He said he thinks mountaineers who live at sea level have undergone some adaptation and developed "a Sherpa physiology" and scientists have to study these changes while the mountaineers are climbing.

The Sherpas are Tibetans who live on the southern slopes of the Himalayas in Nepal and are famed as mountain climbers.

Ward and Shi Zhanchun, vice chairman of the Chinese Mountaineering Association, signed an agreement Tuesday in Peking for an 11-member British team including a film crew to climb the unknown Mount Kongur.

Ward said the Chinese had also given the scientists on the expedition permission

to do a survey of Chinese living on the nearby Sinkiang plateau. He said he had done a similar survey in the southern Himalayas.

Famed British mountaineer Chris Bonington said Kongur was one of the three highest unclimbed peaks in the world and the chance to climb it was a mountaineer's dream come true.

"We wanted to go someplace unknown — this is what mountaineering is all about, the essential romance of going into the unknown," he said.

Ward said the foundation is looking for sponsors to cover the estimated 175,000 to 200,000 pound cost of the reconnaissance and climb.

In Nepal, Andrezej Zawada, leader of the Polish Everest expedition which scaled the world's highest mountain on Feb. 17, says he hopes to lead another expedition to the summit via a different route during the pre-monsoon season.

Zawada, who returned here from the base camp after putting two men on top of Everest, said Thursday his next venture would be to climb Everest through the hitherto "unexplored and unclimbed" south pillar route during the months of March through May.

Zawada, 51 of Warsaw described his team's conquest of Everest as the "first big man of the world's tallest mountain in winter."

Everest has been climbed only during the regular spring and autumn seasons.

"We have now opened a new chapter in Himalayan mountain climbing," Zawada said. "I think now there will be lots of winter expeditions since all other peaks over 8,000 meters are still virgin. Nobody has climbed them in winter."



SLALOM: Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark bounces back from a 24th place finish on the giant slalom, by placing first run in the slalom event of the World Cup Competition in Waterville Valley, New Hampshire. Colse on Stenmark's time of .51.71 were Austrians Klaus Heidegger, and Christian Orlainsky with an identical time of .51.91.

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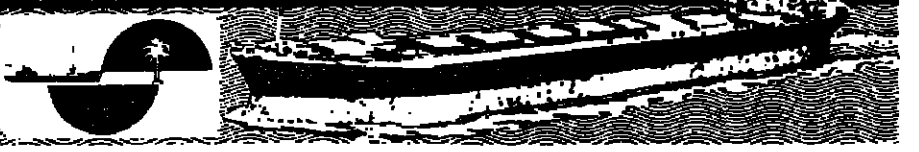
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A helicopter rescues Paul DeSalvo, 14, from the freezing waters of Gerritsen Creek in Brooklyn. He was trapped on a rock when the ice broke around him.



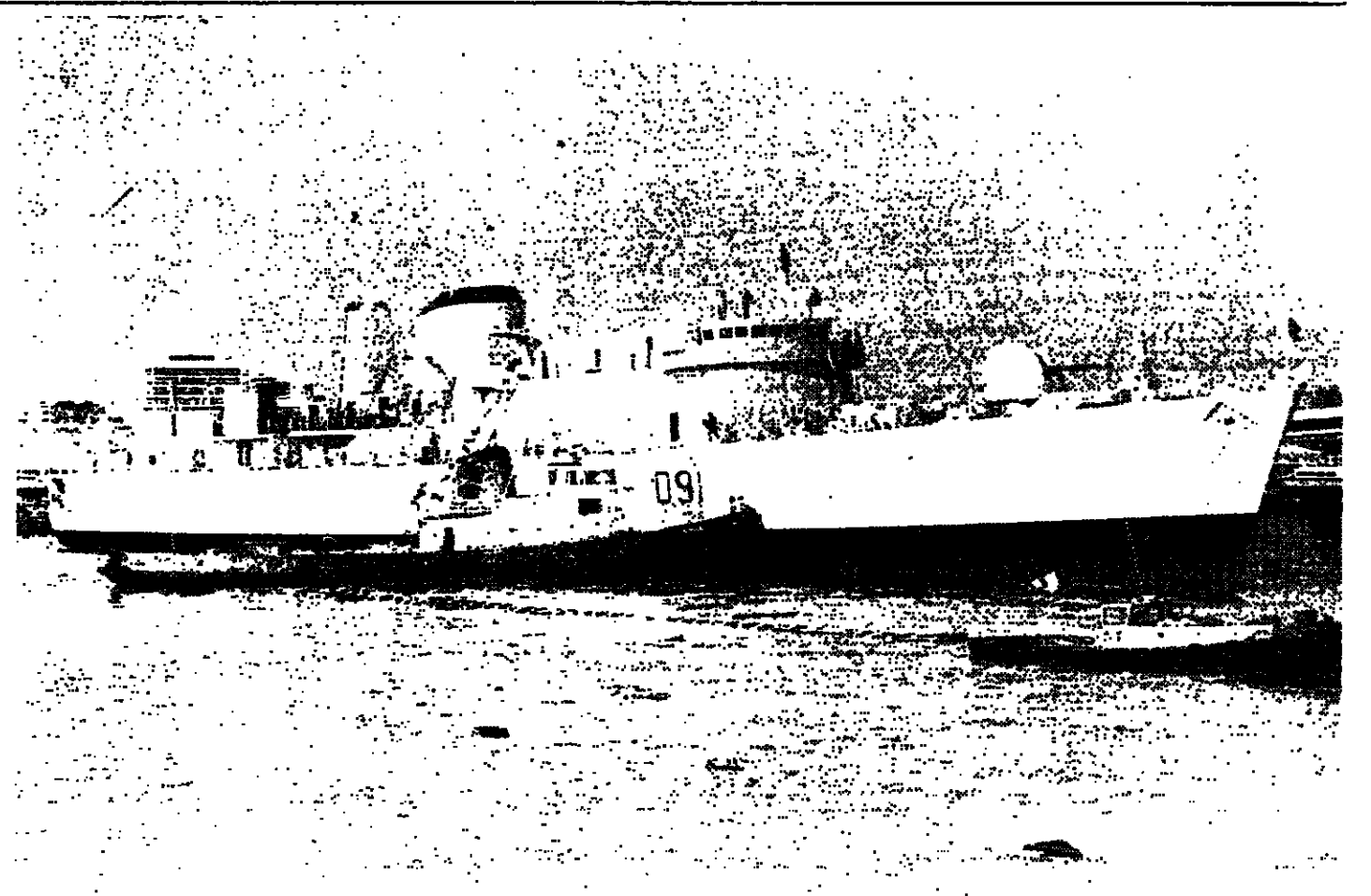
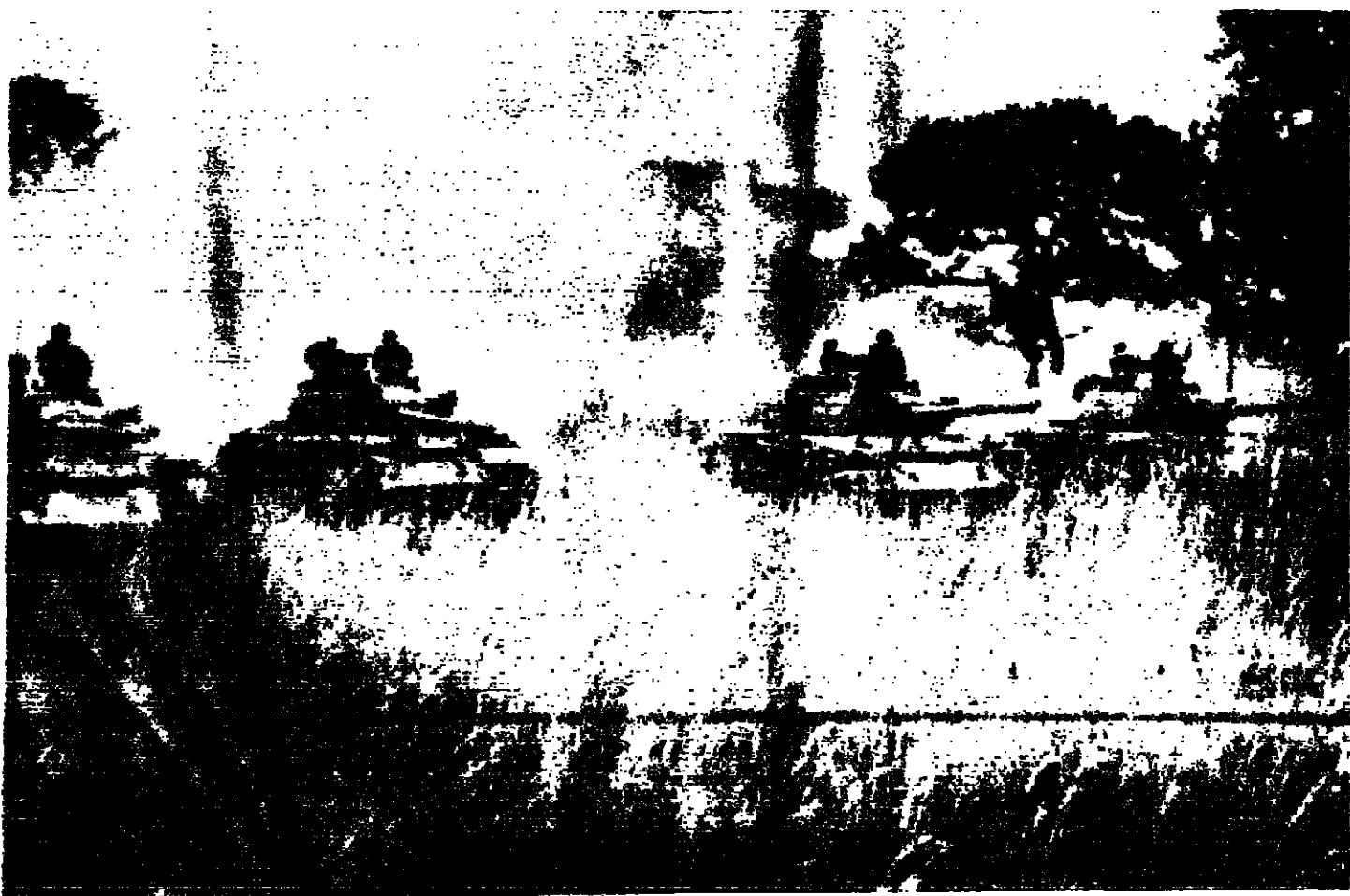
Japan's Prince Hiro, at left, marks his coming of age and at right, Prince Charles arrives to study the budget with Sir Douglas Wass, permanent secretary of the Treasury.



Ravaged Rhodesia

As the poll booths open, the world waits to see if the Lancaster House gamble will pay off.

Despite intimidation, terrorist attacks and bitterness, Rhodesians are, temporarily at least, off the battlefield.



The HMS Nottingham

The second of the Royal Navy's Sheffield class 42 destroyers was launched recently at Woolston. The naming ceremony was performed by the ship's sponsor, Lady Leach, wife of Admiral Sir Henry Leach, chief of Naval Staff and First Sea Lord.

Switzerland, W. Germany join increases

International interest rates get boost

LONDON, Feb. 29 (R) — West Germany and Switzerland increased their official lending rates, giving a sharp boost to the international interest rates.

The move brought to six the number of countries which have raised their official lending rates this month in an effort to protect their currencies and stem inflation.

The rise in rates would cost inevitably hold back economic growth in industrial democracies by curbing both consumer demand and investment, economists said. But it remained

uncertain whether these nations would succeed in controlling inflation before sinking toward recession.

Both the West German and Swiss national banks said Thursday they had raised their discount rates by one per cent to protect their currencies against the dollar on international exchanges.

The dollar has risen strongly in value following a one per cent increase in the U.S. Federal Reserve discount rate to 13 per cent earlier in February.

This discount rate rise, intended to counter U.S. inflation, prompted U.S. banks to lift their prime lending rates to a record 16.5 per cent. And by attracting funds to the United States it proved to be the trigger in the latest "interest rate war."

The West German bank Thursday lifted its discount rate to seven per cent and helped steady slide of the mark against the dollar.

During the past 10 days the dollar rose from 1.74 mark to more than 1.76 marks. Thursday it fell back to 1.7585 marks before

rising against mainly technical reasons to about 1.76000.

The Swiss bank's move lifted its discount rate to only three per cent and underlined the country's problems in supporting the Swiss franc. Last week Switzerland lifted foreign currency restrictions to try to attract funds but such incentives proved insufficient.

The Swiss currency continued to slide slightly against the dollar Thursday.

In past days Belgium, Japan and Denmark also raised their official discount rates.

Belgium lifted its rate Wednesday by 1.5 per cent to 12 per cent, a post war record. Japan raised its official discount rate by one per cent to 7.25 per cent last week, but the yen has continued to slide against dollar.

Dealers forecast rate rises soon from other countries including the Netherlands, whose economy is closely linked to that of West Germany. They added that some countries, particularly Japan, might not yet have done enough to protect their currencies.

Common Market, Andean Pact to start talks

BRUSSELS, Feb. 29 (AP) — The European Common Market announced plans Thursday to begin negotiating a trade pact with the five Andean Pact countries — Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

The pact, which has been debated informally for a year, would run for five years and permit an increase in commerce between the two regions, a Common Market spokesman said.

The Common Market is currently trying to improve its economic relations with groups of nations in the third world. An agreement similar to the one envisioned for the Andean Pact countries is to be signed next month by officials of the Common Market and the Andean Pact countries of Southeast Asia.

Trade agreements with India, Mexico and Brazil are also at various stages of negotiation.

Some Common Market observers note worry that European interest in cementing ties with the Andean countries comes at a time when the need for Latin American raw materials — notably oil from Venezuela — is increasing in western Europe.

The Andean group also exports iron, copper, zinc, tin, silver, tungsten and antimony to Europe.

The Common Market also is concerned about the narrowing of its balance of trade surplus with the Andean group. Between 1975 and 1978 the nine Common Market countries registered shipments of about one billion dollars a year in Andean trade. But in the first eight months of 1979 the surplus dropped to \$400 million dollars and was not expected to do as well in the last four months of the year.

The Andean countries also have an interest in expanding trade with western Europe. The Latin American group's share of Common Market imports amounted to a meager one per cent last year, half of what it was a decade ago.

The Andean group was first formed in 1969, with the hope of establishing a customs union similar to the Common Market. Political instability in the region has been a problem, but over the years the countries have evolved toward closer economic cooperation. Chile was a founding member of the group, but it dropped out in 1976. Venezuela joined in 1973.



GAS PROTECTION: Drägerwerk AG of Lubeck, W. Ger., recently came out with a new collection of protective suits. The suit is put on like a pair of overalls and the gas mask is worn either in the suit or outside of it. The anti-gas suits are meant to keep people from breathing dangerous gases or coming into skin contact with toxic fluids.

Eight per cent increase

Mexican economy on upswing

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 29 (AP) — The Mexican economy has made a spectacular recovery during the past four years, highlighted by an eight per cent increase in the gross national product in 1979, the Bank of Mexico said in its annual report.

"The eight per cent increase in 1979 was the highest in the past 11 years," Bank of Mexico President Gustavo Romero Kolbeck told a news conference. The GNP increase for 1978 was 7.0 per cent.

In 1976, following two devaluations of the

peso, the Mexican economy went through its worst slump since World War II. The devaluations cut the peso's value by about half to about 23 to the U.S. dollar.

However, the gross central bank reserves have gone up from 1.4 billion dollars to 3.087 billion dollars since then as a result of sharp growth in industry and services, and petroleum and natural gas production and export, Romero Kolbeck told reporters.

The bank is the equivalent of a government central bank.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Directorate of Education, Haei	Construction of ordinary schools (20th instalment)	26-99/400	100	March 4
" " "	Construction of ordinary schools (21st instalment)	27-88/400	100	March 8
Ministry of P.T.T.	Construction of an ideal office for outgoing telegrams and telex messages in Riyadh	12-99/400	1000	March 12
Ministry of Defense and Aviation	Catering for personnel in Najran		100	March 15
Ministry of the Interior, Dept. of Public Security	Supply of raw materials for Public Security's press	1-400/1401	300	March 9
" " "	Supply of equipment and spare parts for Public Security's press	2-400/1401	400	March 10

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 5.00 P.M. Wednesday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.371	3.3625
Pound Sterling	7.69	7.71	7.71
Deutsche Mark (100)	193.00	192.50	191.20
Swiss F (100)	201.00	205.00	201.50
French F (100)	81.00	82.50	81.60
Italian Lira (10,000)	41.00	40.50	41.55
Lebanese Lira (100)	102.00	101.50	
Syrian Lira (100)	79.50	86.60	
Egyptian Pound	4.45	4.50	
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.35	12.30	
Jordanian Dinar	11.45	11.36	
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	90.10	
Qatari Riyal (100)	91.90	91.80	
Bahraini Dinar	8.93	8.93	
Iranian Dinar (100)	25.00	—	
Iraqi Dinar (100)	10.25	—	
Yemeni Riyal (100)	74.20	74.10	
Moroccan Dirham (100)	85.00	90.75	
Indian Rupee (100)	—	42.35	
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	34.15	
Gold kg.	69,000.00	—	
10 Tolas bar	7,965.00	—	
Silver kg.	—	—	
Japanese Yen (1,000)	13.50	—	
Canadian Dollar	2.92	3.00	
Belgian Franc (1,000)	117.00	—	
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	173.00	—	173.60
Spanish Peso	—	51.00	51.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	82.50	—
Philippine Peso (1,000)	—	—	46.00
Singapore	—	—	1.58

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS

ON THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1980

12TH RABI THANI 1400.

Borth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
3.	El Bella	Alireza	Vehicles	27.2.80
5.	Christine Isabel	Kanoo	General/Bgd Meal	28.2.80
7.	Stonwall Jackson (Barges)	A.E.T.	General	28.2.80
8.	Atticos	S.C.S.A.	General/Wheat	24.2.80
9.	Raefer Express	O.C.E.	Apples	27.2.80
9.	Blue Maru	O.C.E.	Oilcake	27.2.80
10.	Luke Lu	Aligossibi	General/Contrs.	22.2.80
12.	Laura	Star	General/Oilcake	27.2.80
12.	Mona	Alwani	Reefer	23.2.80
14.	Wild Avocat	O.C.E.	Bulk Cement	23.2.80
18.	Lama	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	27.2.80
19.	Falcon Arrow	Alsabah	Bgd. Cement	23.2.80
20.	San Spyridon IV	Shobokshi	Reefer	17.2.80
21.	Ondine	Star	Bgd. Cement	14.2.80
23.	Atlas	Baroom	Star	25.2.80
27.	Hong Kong Island	Alatas	Malze/Sorghum	23.2.80
28.	Meltem Universal	Star	Contrs.	28.2.80
35.	Nedlloyd Rosario	Alatas	Contrs/Ldg. Mty Contrs.	27.2.80
36.	Pioneer Odyssey	A.E.T.	Timber	24.2.80
39.	Adria Star	Gulf	Steel	27.2.80
42.	Sataul Maru	Gulf	Ro Ro	27.2.80
Ro Ro	Merzani Arabia	A.E.T.		

2. RECENT ARRIVALS:

Nedlloyd Rosario	Alatas	Contrs	28.2.80
Raefer Express	O.C.E.	Reefer	27.2.80
Sataul Maru	Gulf	Steel	27.2.80
Fath Al Khair	Baghdadi	Durra	27.2.80
El Bella	Alireza	Vehicles	27.2.80
Morlan Mette	Barber	Govt. Cargo	27.2.80
Pioneer Odyssey	A.E.T.	Containers	27.2.80
Icelandic	Elhawi	Reefer	27.2.80
Blue Maru	Ba about	Oilcake	27.2.80

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT

DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS

ON 12.4.1400/28.2.1980

CHANGES PAST 24 HOURS.

10.	New Beach	Gulf	Loading Urea	19.2.80
17.	Hough Pilot	Kanoo	General	27.2.80
21.	Pacific Leader (DB)	Alireza	Bulk Cement	22.2.80
24.	Frankenfel	Alireza	Containers	28.2.80
26.	Tug F 31	Kanoo	Custom Inspection	28.2.80
28.	Kashima Maru	Gulf	Steel, Causing Pipes	28.2.80
29.	Lamton Chau	UEP	Gen. Contrs N Barley	28.2.80
31.	Mount Dirys	Kanoo	General	28.2.80
32.	Kalyso	Aligossibi	Timber	28.2.80
36.	Primula (DB)	SMC	Bulk Cement	18.2.80

Algeria desires to cut oil flow to major nations

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 29 (R) — Algeria would like to cut oil deliveries to major industrialized nations, visiting Algerian Finance Minister Muhammad Haj Yala said.

"Algeria wants to cut oil deliveries to big, industrialized countries and sell instead to non-aligned and neutral states," Haj Yala said in an interview with the Swedish News Agency TT.

Algeria, like other oil producing nations, is trying to reduce production to let the oil's value increase, he said.

"Oil prices could double or triple in the coming years," he told it. "But look what we must pay for goods from the West. Last year we paid \$140 for a ton of wheat. Now the same amount costs \$270."

Haj Yala said Algeria was willing to sell oil directly to friendly nations and his three-day visit here, ending tomorrow, could result in a draft agreement for long-term deliveries to Sweden.

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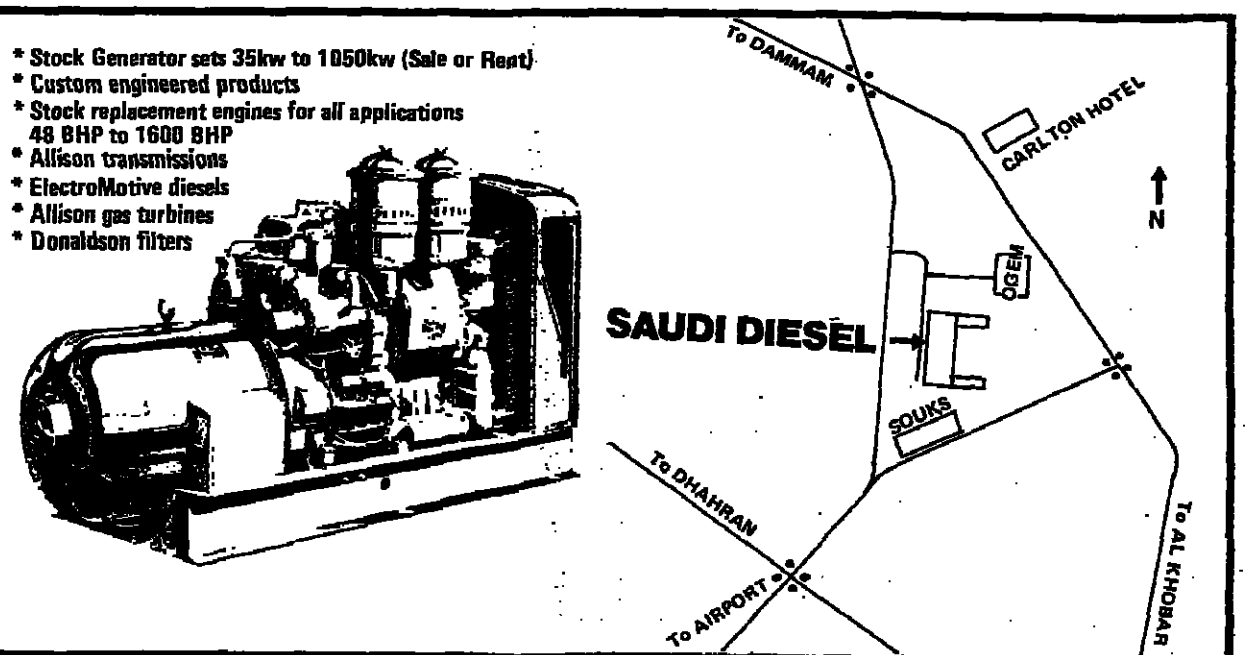
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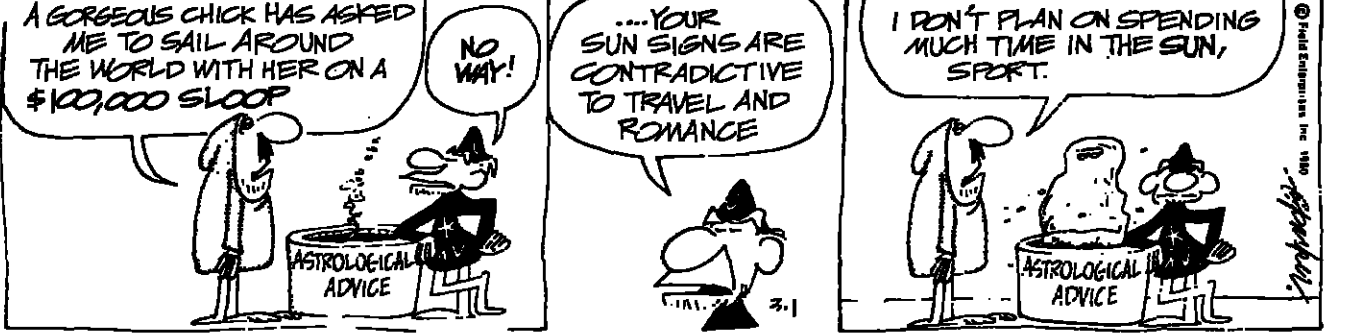
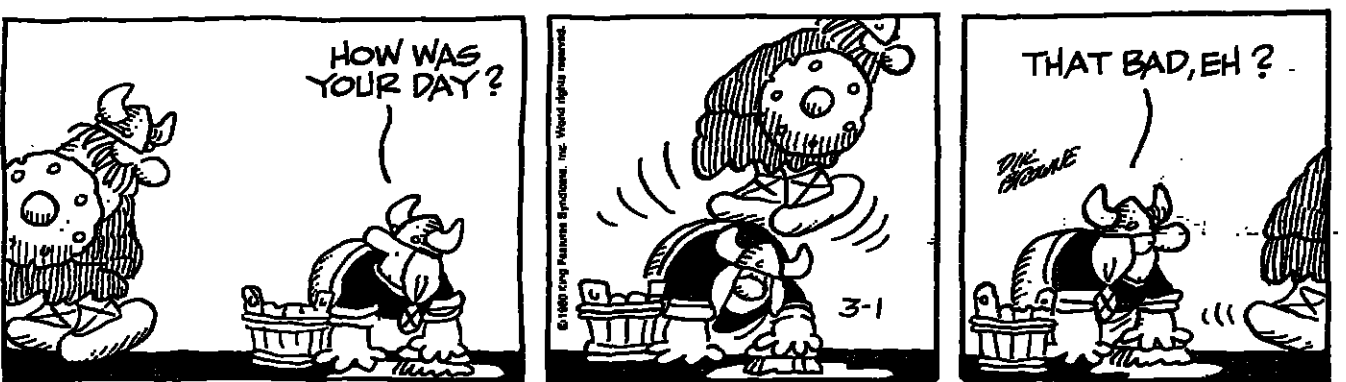
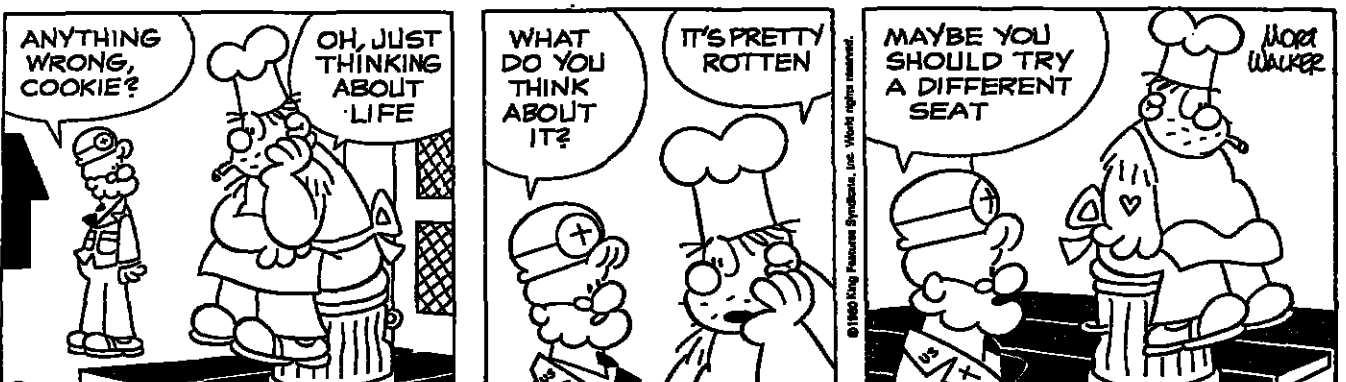
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



DENNIS THE MENACE



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword
by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS
1 Oriental nurse
5 Negligent
11 Librarian
12 Show
13 Caron film
14 "Whoopee"
15 English river
16 Herring bone
17 Baseball bounce
18 Resort area
19 Belmont's summer
21 French resort city
22 Neighbor of W. Ger.
23 Act dept. necessity
25 Clothing size
27 Suffix for account
28 Actor
29 Actress
30 Hagen
31 One way or another
32 Tow
33 "The Baller"
34 Paddle
35 Like some
36 Unspoken
37 — Leone
38 On naval maneuvers
41 Relished

DOWN
1 He had 100 eyes
2 Watered fabric
3 Hercules cleaned them
4 Hawaiian game
5 Go back
6 Shun
7 Part of no br.
8 Out of
9 Tyn's item
10 Bergman's "The —"
11 "Egg"
12 Red Sox slugger
13 Bold office
14 Missionary priest
15 Cather heroine
16 —
17 Enchanted
18 "Evening"
19 Shade
20 Bumle; trinket
21 Cowboy flick
22 Inflict
23 Gertrude
24 Glove
25 —
26 —
27 —
28 —
29 —
30 —
31 —
32 —
33 —
34 —
35 —
36 —
37 —
38 —
39 —
40 —
41 —

Yesterday's Answer
1. 100 eyes
2. Watered fabric
3. Hercules
4. Hawaiian game
5. Go back
6. Shun
7. Part of no br.
8. Out of
9. Tyn's item
10. Bergman's "The —"
11. "Egg"
12. Red Sox slugger
13. Bold office
14. Missionary priest
15. Cather heroine
16. —
17. Enchanted
18. "Evening"
19. Shade
20. Bumle; trinket
21. Cowboy flick
22. Inflict
23. Gertrude
24. Glove
25. —
26. —
27. —
28. —
29. —
30. —
31. —
32. —
33. —
34. —
35. —
36. —
37. —
38. —
39. —
40. —
41. —

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:
A X Y Z 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40
41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three 12's, X for the two 9's, etc. Single letters apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES
RX FTG STGVZ VRXU QK FTG
QGMU YK TC BROBKD ODTG CZ.
— D. S. KQKDMTC
Yesterday's Cryptogram: EMPLOYMENT IS NATURE'S PHYSICIAN AND IS ESSENTIAL TO HUMAN HAPPINESS — GALEN

Believe It or Not!



Contract Bridge: B. Jay Becker

The Almighty Deuce

South dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH
♠ A Q 9 2
♥ 7
♦ K Q J
♣ K Q J 10 6

EAST
♠ 6 3
♥ 8 5 3
♦ 7 4
♣ 9 7 5 4 3 2

SOUTH
♠ K J 10 7 4
♥ 4
♦ A 10 9 6 2
♣ A 8

The bidding:
South West North East
1♣ 4♥ NT 4NT Pass
5♥ Pass 5♣

One of the best gadgets ever devised is the Blackwood convention, which enables a side to learn how many aces or kings it has. The great disadvantage of Blackwood is that players use the convention to excess. They show such an absorbing interest in aces and kings that they lose sight of the main objective, namely, how many tricks can be made.

Blackwood is basically used only in cases where a knowledge of how many aces or kings partner has will determine the best final

contract. If other factors are more important — for example, voids, singletons, intermediate cards, trump length, and so on — the convention should not be used.

For a clear case of the proper use of Blackwood, consider the four notrump bid made here by North. If partner has two aces, North wants to get to six spades; if South shows three aces, North may later decide to undertake seven spades. And if South has only one ace, North plans to stop at five spades.

In the actual case, South's response to four notrump was five hearts (two aces). North correctly leaped to six spades and, ordinarily, would have made the slam. But West, who had listened attentively to the bidding, decided that normal defense would not stop the slam.

It seemed to West that if he led a high heart and won it, his side would probably get no more tricks. His opponents had bid much too confidently for him to expect his partner to take a second trick. So West decided to stake the outcome on the possibility that East had the eight of hearts.

Accordingly, West's opening lead was the heart deuce! East won the heart with the eight, much to his surprise, and had no trouble at all finding the lethal club return.

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ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

SATURDAY	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Assr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:29	6:47	12:40	4:02	6:28	7:58
Medina	5:32	6:47	12:42	4:02	6:27	7:57
Nejd	5:00	5:19	12:10	3:30	5:56	7:26

DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show	Electric Company No. 476
5:45 Disneyland	Sancho, the Homing Steer — PT 1
Safety Film	Flammable Products
6:37 Boy Dominic	Lodgings to Let
7:06 All in the Family	The Delivery Room
7:30 The Prisoner	Fall Out
8:20 Hart to Hart	Murder between Friends
9:08 Stars Look Down	Love

PHARMACIES

(Open Saturday Night)

JEDDAH	Bab Mecca, Mousli Bldg.	Tel.
Al-Shifa Pharmacy	Sahifah Road, Banahfouz Bldg.	22224
Al-Wafa Pharmacy		26686
MECCA		
Al-Battarji Pharmacy	Ajjayad	21673
Al-Aziziah Pharmacy	Al-Aziziah	62042
RIYADH		
Al-Mutanabbi Pharmacy	Jarir St., Malazz	
Hejaz Pharmacy	Hejaz Road	
Khayyam Pharmacy	King Faisal St.	
TAIF		
Al-Amin Pharmacy	Near Health Office	
Al-Hilal Pharmacy	King's St.	
DAMMAM		
Central Pharmacy	Dammam/Al-Khobar Road	31967
AL-KHOBAR		
Al-Jazirah Pharmacy	Near Al-Jazirah Clinic	41439
HOFUF		
Al-Jadid Pharmacy	Municipality Circle	22235

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SATURDAY

Afternoon Transmission	Evening Transmission
2:00 Opening	9:00 Opening
2:01 Holy Quran	9:01 Holy Quran
2:05 Gems of Guidance	9:05 Gems of Guidance
2:10 Islamic Activities in Focus	9:10 Light Music
2:20 On Islam	9:15 Melody Makers
2:30 Hits in Germany	9:45 The Golden Age
3:00 NEWS	10:00 A Viewpoint
3:10 Press Review	10:10 Music
3:15 Music	10:15 NEWS
3:20 Majesty of Islam	10:25 S.A. —
	Daily Chronicle
3:30 —	10:30 Hope and Music
3:40 Light music	11:00 A Leaf from Life's Notebook
	11:10 Music
3:50 Closedown	11:15 Wood Music
	11:45 On Islam
	12:00 Concert Choice
	12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
	01:00 Closedown

VOA

P.M.	News Summary
8:00 News Roundup	10:30 VOA Magazine
8:05 Reports: Actualities	America: Letter
8:30 Opinion: Analyses	Cultural: Letter
9:00 News Summary	11:00 Special English: News
9:05 Special English: News; Feature: The Making of a Nation	11:30 Music U.S.: (Jazz)
9:30 Music USA: (Standards)	VOA WORLD REPORT
10:00 News Roundup	Midnight
10:05 Reports: Actualities	
10:05 Opinion: Analyses	12:00 News newsmakers' voices
	correspondents reports background features media comments news analyses.

BBC

Morning Transmission	4.00 World News
8.00 World News	4.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary	4.30 The Pleasure of Yours
8.30 Sarah Ward	5.15 Report on Religion
8.45 World Today	6.00 Radio Newsreel
9.00 Newsdesk	6.15 Outlook
9.30 Opera Star	7.00 World News
10.00 World News	7.09 Commentary
10.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary	7.15 Sherlock Holmes
10.30 Sarah Ward	7.45 World Today
10.45 Something to Show You	8.00 World News
11.00 World News	8.09 Books and Writers
11.09 Reflections	8.30 Take One
11.15 Piano Style	8.45 Sports Round-up
11.30 Brain of Britain 1978	9.00 World News
12.00 World News	9.09 News about Britain
12.09 British Press Review	9.15 Radio Newsreel
12.15 World Today	9.30 Farming World
12.30 Financial News	10.00 Outlook News Summary
12.40 Look Ahead	10.39 Stock Market Report
12.45 The Tony Myatt	10.43 Look Ahead
	10.45 Ulster in Focus
	11.00 World News
	11.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
	12.15 Talkabout
	12.45 Nature Notebook
	1.00 World News
	1.09 World Today
	1.25 Financial News
	1.35 Book Choice
	1.40 Reflections
	1.45 Sports Round-up
	2.00 World News
	2.09 Commentary
	2.15 The Face of England

Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake
FOR SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) ♈
Overdoing things may lead to regrets. In any case, pay strict heed to health rules now.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) ♉
You may blow hot and cold about a romantic interest. If you know where you stand, you still might state your case unwisely.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) ♊
You're raring to go about a domestic matter, but meet with little cooperation. You may well decide to abandon the project. Count to 10 first.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22) ♋
You're somewhat rash and could make an unwise decision. Take time to re-evaluate your thoughts and consider the facts.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22) ♌
The inclination is to over-spend and then later to become depressed about it. Come to grips with the state of your finances.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) ♍
You're a bit self-concerned now. Be aware of others' feelings or else you'll be greeted with unresponsiveness.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) ♎
You're in the mood to do your own thing by yourself. Don't be surprised if a close one is turned off by this behavior.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) ♏
The social scene may not live up to your expectations. A disagreement finds others siding with your adversary. Remain calm.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) ♐
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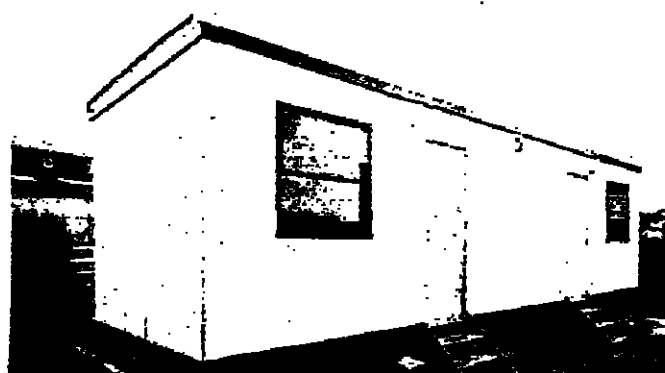
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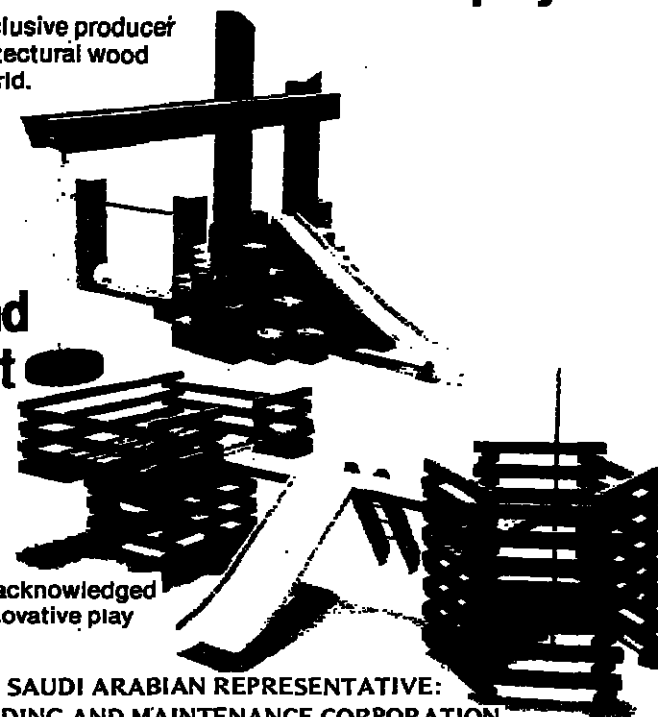
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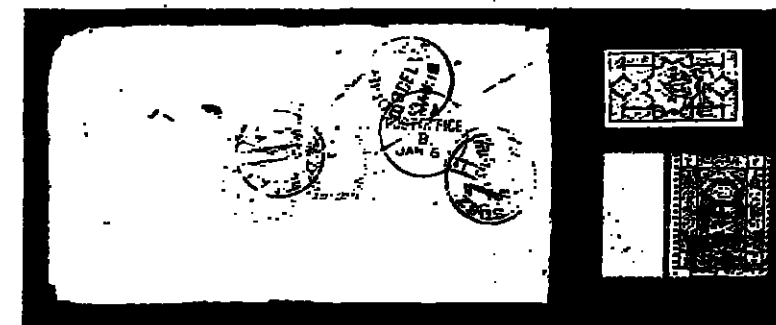
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International

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Lawyers to visit Tehran hostages

TEHRAN, Feb. 29 (R) — Foreign Minister Sadeq Ghotbzadeh has said that a United Nations commission investigating Iran's grievances against the former Shah will be allowed to visit 49 American hostages held at the U.S. embassy in Tehran.

The commission said Thursday that it already intended telling the world about the "unimaginable" violation of human rights under the rule of the Shah.

Mohamed Bedjoui of Algeria, the commission's co-chairman, made the promise in an impassioned speech to 1,500 chanting people who were crippled during last year's revolution which toppled the Shah.

He added: "You have realized an extraordinary miracle thanks to the powerful force of your spirituality and your national solidarity to dethrone his power. I wish to express to you most sincerely the pain and our sadness at all we have seen here."

The commission was sent to Iran by U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in an attempt to ease the tension between Tehran and Washington resulting from the seizure of the American hostages who have been held for nearly four months.

Ghotbzadeh made his pronouncement on the commission's visit to the embassy shortly after a meeting of the ruling Revolutionary Council. But he declined to say when the visit would take place.

Before the meeting, council spokesman Hassan Habibi repeated the condition set by the council for such a meeting — that the commission must see the hostages "as witnesses to the crimes of the Shah and the United States."

Ghotbzadeh's brief statement did not make clear whether the council had dropped this condition at Thursday night's meeting, or whether the hostages would indeed give evidence to the panel. Sources close to the commission said they doubted that a meeting with the hostages would take place Friday.

A spokesman for the militant students who are holding the embassy hostages said they had not yet been asked to arrange a meeting, and had not decided what their response would be if asked.

Dollar soars; gold keeps falling

LONDON, Feb. 29 (AP) — News of a mammoth trade deficit sent the dollar soaring in lively European trading Friday. The dollar hit its highest level against other foreign currencies in over three months.

"The whole morning ran wild," a Frankfurt foreign exchange dealer said of the hectic dollar trading.

By mid-afternoon, the dollar had also gained a few cents against the powerful Swiss franc and one cent against the German mark.

Dealers attributed the dramatic gains to a U.S. announcement of a January trade deficit of \$4.6 billion, the highest in two years, and to "euphoria" over the high level of U.S. interest rates.

On Wednesday a student spokesman said the commission would be able to see the hostages as this was not the purpose of its visit.

The U.N. commission Thursday visited a former royal palace and toured a jail operated by the Shah's feared secret police Savak, a commission spokesman said.

Spokesman Samir Sambar said the five-man panel was shown around the Neyavaran Palace in north Tehran, maintained by the new revolutionary government as a testimony to the luxury in which the royal family lived while much of the population was destitute.

Later they went to Evin Prison where Savak held suspected opponents of the monarchy and, according to the present government, often tortured them.

Evin Prison is now used to house alleged former Savak agents and those who have fallen foul of the government including post-revolutionary vice-premier Abolhasan Bani-Hadadi.

After leaving Evin Jail, the commission of lawyers from Algeria, France, Sri Lanka, Syria and Venezuela held a second meeting with people injured in last year's revolution.

About 1,500 invalids gathered at the Hilton Hotel to see the commission members who took two days to hear detailed testimony from the 745 people.

Sambar said only the five commission members were allowed into Evin, without accompanying U.N. officials.

A spokesman for the prison said the panel met some of the prisoners, including former Savak agents and prison guards, who spoke of tortures and murders carried out there during the Shah's rule.

They described tortures of prisoners including Ayatollah Montazeri, now a senior member of the ruling clergy, and said that incidents such as fake escapes were sometimes used to justify the murder of detainees, the spokesman said.

He said the commission also visited "Hossein's torture room," named after a notorious Savak torturer executed after the revolution.

One of the Shah's ministers told the commission of alleged financial irregularities involving the former monarch.

Huge trade deficits and high inflation normally depress a currency.

Gold prices dipped because of the firm dollar. At mid-afternoon, the metal sold in London for \$635.50 a troy ounce, down from \$641.50 late Thursday. The Zurich price was \$639.50, down \$8.

Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London	640.00
Paris	644.04
Frankfurt	640.00
Zurich	634.50
Hong Kong	639.95



JAMMED: A mammoth traffic jam develops on Rome's Via del Mare after transport unions called a 24-hour strike for higher pay. The work stoppage caused traffic tie-ups across Italy. (AP photo)

19 ambassadors held

Colombia gunmen free 13 hostages

BOGOTA, Colombia Feb. 29 (AP) — Armed attackers who swept into the Dominican Republic's Embassy during an official reception two days ago have freed 13 of their 50 hostages. Officials said this opens the way to negotiations and the release of the remaining captives.

The hostages released late Thursday afternoon were the first to be freed since the attackers stormed the embassy Wednesday in a hail of gunfire.

Those released included Paraguay's acting ambassador, the office of Colombia's President Julio Cesar Turbay said in an official communique.

Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio, one of the hostages, said the number of ambassadors held captive is 19 and not 16 as earlier reports indicated. The Paraguayan, Oscar Gostiaga, was wounded in the leg when the embassy was taken during a diplomatic reception.

Others freed were 10 women, a 16-year-old boy and two men, the communique said. The government said 46 persons, including five women remain as hostages. The remaining five women are to be released Friday morning, the president's office said.

Rhodesian vote disputed as guerrillas cast ballots

SALISBURY, Feb. 29 (Agencies) — Black nationalist guerrillas across Rhodesia swapped guns for ballot papers as the nation's first independence elections came to a close Friday with the outcome already disputed by rival factions.

The 22,000 Patriotic Front guerrillas at cease-fire assembly points joined the record turnout of 2.28 million, around 80 per cent of the estimated electorate, who had already voted in the first two days of the three-day poll.

The elections will end nine decades of white domination in Britain's last African colony as Africa's 50th independent state, Zimbabwe, emerges from a harsh seven-year guerrilla war.

At 12 Commonwealth-monitored cease-fire camps, guerrillas for the nationalist armies of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe temporarily laid down their guns for the first time in years Friday vote for a black majority government.

But in Salisbury, the three main black parties in the election said they may challenge the result when it is announced next Tuesday.

Nkomo's Patriotic Front party said Friday it may question the vote's validity. Spokesman Aili Huzarwa accused the rival UANC (United African National Council) of outgoing Premier Bishop Abel Muzorewa of organizing multiple voting in a "gigantic fraud."

The bishop's followers used a cleansing mixture of scouring powder, spirits, salt, paraffin, thinners and lemon juice to scrub off a special finger-dye used to prevent double voting in the British-supervised poll, Muzorewa alleged.

The system's infallibility has already been challenged by one of the six minor parties contesting the election, which claims the dye can be removed with Coca-Cola.

Muzorewa accused the PF and Mugabe's ZANU-PF (Zimbabwe African National Union — Patriotic Front) of widespread intimidation. There was "a distinct possibility that the correct will of the electorate may not

be communicated," the bishop said in a letter Thursday to British governor Lord Soames.

He said he wanted to discuss the issue personally with Soames when the results were known "since it may have a direct bearing in my attitude towards them."

ZANU-PF has already charged that alleged intimidation by black auxiliaries loyal to the bishop may prevent a free and fair vote and guerrillas say they are waiting for orders from their commanders if they believe the outcome is fraudulent.

The end of the election will foreshadow a period of political tension before Zimbabwe's first leader is named.

Guerrilla commanders were to broadcast to their men Friday night, ordering them to stay in the cease-fire camps. But commentators fear the heavily-armed fighters will ignore the ceasefire and resume hostilities if they dispute the election results.

Soames is under no obligation to nominate as Zimbabwe's first premier the man who wins most seats, widely expected to be Mugabe.

The governor is anticipating that no single leader will win an absolute majority in the 100-seat independence Parliament and will then urge politicians to negotiate a coalition, informed sources said.

In London meanwhile, the party that wins the most seats in Rhodesia's elections won't necessarily be the next leader of the country, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told the House of Commons Thursday.

She said if a party does not win a clear majority, the constitution concluded at last fall's London peace talks provides for the governor to appoint the person who, in his judgment, is best able to command the support of a majority.

That person would probably be picked from a coalition — which it would be up to leaders of parties contesting the election to form.

Opposition Labor members of parliament reacted angrily to Mrs. Thatcher's explanation.

Asencio was reached by telephone after the hostages were released.

He confirmed that only five women are still being held. Asencio said that with the Paraguayan diplomat being evacuated, 19 ambassadors remain as captives in the two-story house that is surrounded by an estimated 500 heavily-armed soldiers and policemen.

The Foreign Ministry and embassies had indicated there were only 16 ambassadors taken hostage while the guerrillas had said there were 20.

The embassy and diplomatic spokesmen identified 16 of the ambassadors. The attackers cut short the U.S. ambassador's telephone call from a reporter before he could be asked who the other ambassadors are who have not yet been identified as being hostages.

The Red Cross delivered food, medicine, cigarettes and mattresses to the hostages when it arrived with ambulances to pick up 14 of the captives, said the director of Colombia's Red Cross.

The Red Cross also removed from the embassy the body of a dead gunman who was wounded in the mid-day Wednesday storming of the embassy and who died about nine hours later. Earlier a man identifying himself

as Commander Number One told reporters by telephone that no hostages would be released until the government began negotiating with gunmen.

The attackers have made several demands, including payment of a \$50 million ransom. The official government communique Thursday said that the Colombian government will open negotiations as soon as all the wounded and all the women hostages are released. This will be the first time that the government has negotiated with guerrillas. It was not known if there were any more wounded hostages in the embassy. A Red Cross stretcher bearer, Daniel Martinez, who saw the hostages Thursday, said the attackers told him they did not release all the women in order to assure that one of their wounded would receive medical treatment. Martinez said the injured attacker was a young woman.

That barrier appeared to have been cleared. The government said in a communique that two doctors examined the woman, determined that hospitalization was not necessary, treated her and will continue treating her in the embassy.

Meanwhile, Panamanian leftist said they planned to occupy other embassies in Panama following their two-hour takeover of El Salvador's embassy in the capital city in which six persons were taken hostage but later released.

Police said no one was hurt in the takeover Thursday. There was no violence when the students claiming sympathy with insurgents in El Salvador left the embassy in the early afternoon.

A spokesman for the group said they were part of the Revolutionary Student Front, a leftist activist organization. He said the group plans to occupy other embassies in Panama because "this is the only manner in which vanguard groups can face up to the situation in countries where the people are oppressed."

Treatment fails to bolster Tito

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia, Feb. 29 (R) — President Josip Broz Tito, critically ill with heart trouble and pneumonia, is showing no response to intensive treatment, his doctors said Friday.

The 87-year-old Yugoslav leader has been close to death throughout this week, although his will to resist remained firm, officials said.

Apart from pneumonia, heart weakness and cardiac disturbances, Tito is also suffering from kidney failure and loss of blood through hemorrhaging of capillaries, or small vessels, in the lungs.

Friday's bulletin said only: "Despite application of necessary measures of intensive treatment, the general state of health of president Josip Broz Tito shows no signs of improvement."

It was the first time since the president fell gravely ill 19 days ago that doctors have talked of a general failure to respond to intensive measures.

Until then Tito had appeared to be making a surprisingly fast recovery from the amputation of his left leg on Jan. 20, following an unsuccessful bypass operation to relieve an artery blockage, and the onset of gangrene.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazem

My previous comments on the winter Olympics at Lake Placid haven't prevented me from watching their closing stages. I take nothing back from what I said. But there was certainly food for thought at the end, when the results became known.

The highest number of medals was harvested by the East Germans, with a total of twenty three, nine of them gold. They were followed by the Soviet Union, with twenty-two medals — ten gold. Then came the United States with nine medals, six of them gold (and five of these going to one competitor).

East Germany! A small country of sixteen million or so, beating the two world giants. And not only that: East Germany is a place with hardly any real mountains. Unlike America or the Soviet Union, and unlike the countries of Scandinavia, and unlike Austria, that old favorite when it comes to winter sports. Yet little East Germany beat them all.

Now there is a lesson here on how you can't keep a great people down, on how a people, cut off from the main body of its nation, with its freedom denied, its will obstructed, can still excel and carry its excellence into fields more important than sport — for the East Germans now are the richest among the Eastern Bloc countries, and richer than many a country on the other side.

Their achievement in this respect is hardly less staggering than that in sport. For the country is almost destitute of natural resources. In addition, the small country had to pay stupendous war indemnities to the Soviet Union after the war. But nothing held it back.

The East Germans suffered a great deal, with a harsh regime supported (whenever the crunch comes) with Soviet tanks, with the country literally walled in from the rest of the German nation. Yet they are, evidently, a people not given to sit and brood. Their achievements now speak for themselves.

Translated from Ashraf Al Awwad

U.S. legislators want \$75 million for Nicaragua

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP) — The House of Representatives has narrowly approved \$75 million in U.S. aid for Nicaragua that supporters said can save that country from pro-Cuba Communism.

The House approved President Jimmy Carter's request for the aid 202 to 197, with several restrictions won by opponents who said Nicaragua already is Communist or is moving so.

Nicaragua fell to leftist guerrillas last year. The Senate has approved a similar bill, so House-Senate conferees will now have to work out a final version for congressional approval.

The bill's floor manager, Representative Clement J. Zablocki, a Wisconsin Democrat, told the House that rejection of the aid would abandon Democratic forces still in Nicaragua "to (Cuban President Fidel) Castro and his Soviet bosses."

"This aid will help establish a government that is independent of Cuba, independent of the Soviet Union and independent of international Communism," Zablocki said.

but one leading opponent, Representative Robert E. Byrd, a Maryland Republican, said early in the debate that the aid is too late because Nicaragua's government "is already a Communist government."

Another opponent, Representative Edward J. Derwinski, Republican-Illinois, said Wednesday he fears "the major presence of Cubans and a smaller presence of East Germans are rapidly solidifying the government there."

The House rejected or softened most of the opponents' efforts to make the aid contingent on democratic freedoms in Nicaragua, but approved several opposition restrictions before final approval.

One, approved by a standing vote of 56 to 3, would require Carter to cut off the aid if he finds that Nicaragua systematically violates freedom of the press or free speech.

Amendments rejected earlier included one that would have required Carter to cut off the aid if Nicaragua does not hold free elections by Dec. 31, 1981.

The \$75 million in aid includes \$5 million in grants and \$70 million in credit loans so Nicaragua can buy U.S. industrial, farm and other goods to restore its own commercial trade.

The bill authorizing the aid also authorizes \$5 million for economic development projects in Honduras.

Congress must appropriate the money separately and may do that as early as next week with approval of an \$8 billion foreign programs appropriation bill already containing the funds.



BALLOT BOX: Rhodesian government men carry a ballot box from a military airplane to the isolated community of Bumi Hills. Voting in the three-day pre-independence election ended Friday. (AP photo)